FIRST EDITION.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1872. NUMBER 219.

Mountain Meadow Massacre

A CHAPTER OF BLOODY HISTORY

True Details of the Affair.

THE MORMON AUTHORITIES THE GUILTY PARTIES.

A dispatch from Salt Lake, of September 13th, says the following is the affidavit in full, by one of the least guilty among the participators in the affair, showing conclusively that the terrible Mountain Meadows massacre was the act of the Mormon authorities. It will be remembered that a large company of emigrants on their way to California are known to have been all killed, with the exception of the young children. When their massacre was discovered, the Mormons set afloat the story that they had perished by the hands of the Indians; but from time to time circumstantial evidence has appeared indicating that they were murdered in cold blood by the Mormons, in revenge for previous outrages upon the latter perpetrated in Illinois and Missouri. A competent witness now states, under oath, that the Mormon militia attacked the emigrants, and after a fight of several days, without result, sent in a flag of truce, offering them protection if they would lay down they their arms. These terms being complied with, the entire party was butchered by their captors.

State of Nevada, County of Lincoln, ss.:—

Personally appeared before me Peter B. Miller, Clerk of Court of Seventh Judicial District of the State of Nevada, Philip Klingon Smith, who being duly sworn, on his oath, says: My name is Philip Klingon Smith; I reside in the County of Lincoln, in the State of Nevada; I resided at at Cedar City, in the County of Iron, in the Territory of Utah, from A. D. 1852 to A. D. 1859; I was residing at Cedar City at the time of the massacre at Mountain Meadows in said Territory of Utah; I had heard that a company of emigrants was on its way from Salt Lake City, bound for California; said company arrived at said Cedar City, tarried there one day, and passed on for California; after said company had left Cedar City, the militia was called out for the purpose of committing acts of hostilits against them; said call was a regular military call from the superior officers to the subordinate officers and privates of the regiment at Cedar City and vicinity, composing a part of the militia of the Territory of Utah; I do not recollect the number of the regiment; I was at that time the Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints at Cedar City; Isaac C. Haight was President over said church at Cedar City and the Southern settlements in said Territory; my position as Bishop was subordinate to that of said President; W. H. Dame was President of said church at Parowan in said iron county; W. H. Dame was also Colonel of the same regiment; said Isaac C. Haight was Lieutenant Colonel of said regiment, and said John D. Lee, of Harmony, in said Iron county, was Major of said regiment; said regiment was duly ordered to muster, armed and equipped as the law directs, and prepared for field operations; I had no command nor office in said regiment at the time, neither did I march with said regiment on the expedition which resulted in said company's being massacred in the Mountain Meadows, in said county of Iron; about four days after said company of emigrants had left Cedar City, that portion of said regiment then mustered at Cedar City and took up its line of march to pursue and overtake said company; said company had left said Cedar City, Lieutenant Colonel I. C. Haight expressed, in my presence, a desire that said company might be permitted to pass on their way in peace; but afterwards he told me that he had orders from headquarters to kill all of said company of emigrants except the little children; I do dot know whether said headquarters meant the regimental headquarters at Parowan or the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief at Salt Lake City; when the said company had got to Iron Creek, about twenty miles from Cedar City, Captain Joel White met them under a flag of truce, and informed them through which said company would pass, for the purpose of influencing the people to permit said company to pass on their way in peace; I asked and obtained permission of said White to go with him and aid him in his efforts to save said life; when said White and myself got about three miles from Cedar City we met Major John D. Lee, who asked us where we were going; I replied that we were going to Iron Creek to prevent the killing of the emigrants; Lee replied, "I have something to say about that;" Lee was at that time on his way to Parowan, the headquarters of Colonel Dame; said White and I went to Pinto Creek, remained there one night, and the next day returned to Cedar City, meeting said company of emigrants at Iron Creek; before reaching Cedar City we met one Ira Allen, who told us "that the order had passed to massacre said company to destruction;" after the fight had been going on for three or four days, a messenger from Major Lee reached Cedar City, who stated that the fight had not been altogether successful; upon which Lieutenant Colonel Haight ordered out a re-enforcement; at this time I was ordered out by Capt. John M. Higby, who ordered me to muster, "armed and equipped as the law directs;" this was a matter of life or death to me to muster or not, and I mustered with the reinforcing troops; it was at this time that Lieutenant Colonel Haight said to me that it was the order from headquarters that all but this little children of said company were to be killed; said Haight had at that time just returned from headquarters at Parowan, where a military council had been held; there had been a council held at Parowan previous to that, at which were present Colonel Dame, Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Haight, and Major John D. Lee; the result of this first council was the calling out of said regiment for the purpose aforesaid stated; the reinforcement aforesaid was marched to the Mountain Meadows, and there formed a junction with the main body; Major Lee mounted at the spring, and made a speech to them, saying that his orders from headquarters were to kill the entire company except the small children; I was not in the ranks at that time, but on the side talking to a man named Wade, and could not have seen a paper in Major Lee's hands; said Lee then sent a flag of truce into the emigrant camp, offering said emigrants that "if they lay down their arms, he would protect them;" they accordingly laid down their arms, came out from their camp, and delivered themselves up to said Lee; the women and children were then, by the order of said Lee, separated from the men, and were marched ahead of the men; after said emigrants had marched about a half mile toward Cedar City, the order was given to shoot them down; at that time said Lee was at the head of the column; I was in the rear; I did not hear Lee give the order to fire, but heard it from the under officers as it was passed down the column; the emigrants were then and there shot down, except seventeen little children, which were immediately took into my charge, I do not know the total number of said company, as I did not stop to count the dead; I immediately put the little children in baggage wagons belonging to the company, and took them to Hamlin's Ranch, and from there to Cedar City, and procured them homes among the people; John Willis and Samuel Murdy assisted me in taking charge of said children on the evening of the massacre; Colonel W. H. Dame and Lieut. Col. J. C. Haight came to Hamlin's, where I had the said children, and fell into a dispute, in the course of which said Haight told Colonel Dame "that if he was going to report of the killing of said emigrants he should not have ordered it done;" I do not know when or where said troops were disbanded; about two weeks after said massacre occurred, said Major Lee (who was the leading agent) went to Salt Lake City, and, as I believe, reported said fight and its results to the Commander-in-Chief. I was not present at either of the before mentioned councils, nor at any other council connected with the aforesaid military operations, or with said company; I gave no orders except those connected with the saving of the children, and those, after the massacre had occurred, and the said orders were given as Bishop, and not in a military sense; at the time of the firing of the first volley I discharged my piece; I did not fire afterward, though several subsequent volleys were fired; after the first fire was delivered I at once set about saving the children; I commenced to gather up the children before the firing ceased. I have made the foregoing statement before the above entitled Court for the reason that I believe that I would be assassinated should I attempt to make the same before any Court in the Territory of Utah. After said Lee returned from Salt Lake City, as aforesaid, said Lee told me that he had reported fully to the President, meaning said Commander-in-Chief, the fight at Mountain Meadows, and the killing of said emigrants. Brigham Young was at that time the Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the Territory of Utah; and further deponent saith not.

(Signed) PHILIP KLINGON SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of April, A. D. 1871.

(Signed) P. B. MILLER, County Clerk.

District Court, Seventh Judicial District, Lincoln county, Nevada. (Copy of seal.)

Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake, ss.—I, O. F. Strickland, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, hereby certify that I have carefully compared the foregoing copy of affidavit with the original of the same, and that the foregoing copy is a true literal copy of said original, and that such comparison was made this 4th day of September, 1872.

(Signed) O. F. STRICKLAND.

Territory of Utah, Salt Lake County, ss.—I, James B. McKean, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of said Territory, do certify that I have carefully compared the above copy of an affidavit with the original of the same, and know the same to be in all particulars a true copy thereof.

(Signed) JAMES B. MCKEAN,
Chief Justice, &c.

Dated September 5, 1872.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Appointments for Western Pennsylvania.

The Republican State Central Committee have made arrangements for holding mass meetings at the following times and places in Western Pennsylvania:

Sept. 16, Tyrone, Col. Clark E. Carr, Hon. A. W. Henszey.

Sept. 17 and 18, Pittsburgh, Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

Sept. 18, Meadville, Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

Sept. 19, 20 and 21, Mercer County, Gov. L. Fairchild will speak at five points to be indicated by County Committee.

Sept. 19, Franklin, Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

Sept. 19, Blairsville, Gen. G. R. Hawley, Gen. J. T. Owens.

Sept. 19, Beaver, Gen. John A. Logan, Hon. John Allison.

Sept. 20, New Castle, Gen. E. F. Noyes, Hon. James Pollock.

Sept. 20, Titusville, Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

Sept. 21, Erie, Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

Sept. 24, Ticonesta, Hon. G. W. Scofield, Hon. G. R. Curtis.

Sept. 24, Bellefonte, Col. Clark. E. Carr, Hon. John Williamson.

MORE OF IT.

Another Press Fable.

FORNEY STICKS TO HIS WORK.

Hartranft Again Vindicated.

REEDER TO OUR READERS.

(From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

On Monday last I sent the following communication to the Philadelphia *Press*, with the request that the same be published as a contradiction to charges against General Hartranft, originating in that paper. Though abundant time has since elapsed, the *Press* has not only not published the communication, but since its receipt, while withholding my communication, has reiterated the charges. The following is the communication:

To the Editor of the Press: On the 26th of August last the following article was published in the "Allegheny Correspondence" of the Philadelphia *Press*:

"There is a new argument being used among the veterans in this county against Hartranft. It is in regard to his action in the National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic last year, on the issuance of bounty land warrants to private soldiers and non-commissioned officers. It is said he offered a resolution in that body against the passage of such a law by Congress, and was one of the committee which presented it as rare, *the soldiers*," to Congress—resulting in the defeat of the measure."

Since which time I have frequently met with it in the different journals throughout the State opposed to the election of General Hartranft, and used as an argument against his elevation to the Gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania. Many of these journals, including the Harrisburg *Patriot*, have commented upon it editorially for the purpose of doing injury to General Hartranft.

Aside from the warm feeling of political and personal friendship which I entertain for General Hartranft, I conceive it to be a simple act of justice to correct any misapprehensions which may have been created by the false statement of your correspondent.

At the Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Pennsylvania, which met in Philadelphia on the 24th day of January last, Colonel R. B. Beath (not General Hartranft) introduced, among a number of others, the following resolutions, the first two of which were the only ones introduced at that Convention which had reference to our Homestead acts:

Resolved, That the Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, earnestly protest against the passage of any law granting 160 acres of land to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, or their legal representatives, not without actual residence thereon, as being adverse to a sound public policy in the distribution of public lands, locking out for years from the actual settlers nearly 350,000,000 acres, and in no way conferring any appreciable benefit on those it is proposed to serve.

Resolved, 2. That we cordially approve of an amendment to the homestead acts of granting title to 160 acres of the public lands to all who served in the army and navy during the rebellion, or the legal representatives of those deceased, after two years' residence thereon.

The third resolution urged Congress to pass a bill increasing pensions 20 per cent. The fourth resolution asked for a law equalizing bounties; and the fifth resolution was that a committee of five be appointed by the Department Commander, of which committee the Department Commander should be chairman, to present all of the above resolutions to the Senators and Representatives at Washington from this State.

A long debate ensued on the first two resolutions, in which those in favor of the resolutions took the position: 1st, That the soldiers of Pennsylvania, while seeking the promotion of the interests of the soldiers as a class, were not doing so to the manifest disadvantage of the general Government. 2d, That the passage of this resolution would throw upon the financial market of the country such a large number of land warrants—issued to the soldier in a hundred declaring the discussion of the resolutions and when the vote was taken, *he was not present in the Hall*, and, of course, did not and could not have had any connection whatever with the passage of the resolutions. I, as Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, appointed General Hartranft as a member of the Committee of Five, who were to proceed to Washington in accordance with resolution fifth, *without any consultation whatever with him*, and he knew nothing of his appointment as member of that committee until I informed him of it several days after.

When we went to Washington with the resolution, General Hartranft, though a member of the committee, *did not go with us to that city, nor assist us in any way in laying the resolutions before either House of Congress.*

I am,

Very respectfully,
H. J. REEDER.

EASTON, Pa., Sept. 7, 1872.

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Letters from General Rosecrans to General Negley.

PUBLIC OPINION CONCERNING THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.

The Death of President Juarez and Doings of His Successor.

MEXICO, August 3, 1872.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have not had a line from you since I left you. Don't you think I deserve it?

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.

I am here at work preparing the way for the construction of railways, which by their operation will soon renovate this naturally rich and beautiful Republic, and make her commerce of immense value to the world, and especially to our country. You may infer the progress of public opinion here on this subject from the inclosed report of a committee appointed by the Permanent Committee of Congress to examine and report on my memorial, recommending certain modifications in the concession, which was sent to me as the friend of Mexico and which I showed to you.

PRESIDENT JUAREZ'S DEATH—DOINGS OF HIS SUCCESSOR.

The death of President Juarez, just as he had wound up those who opposed his re-election as illegal, with arms, has been followed by the accession to the Presidency of *interim* of that able and accomplished statesman, Don Sebastian Gerdo de Tejada, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and, by the constitution, legal successor.

ELECTION FOR A NEW PRESIDENT.

He at once signalized his entrance upon the duties of his office by inviting the Permanent Committee of Congress to exercise its right of calling on the people to choose a new President, and the elections have been legally ordered to take place on the 27th of October next. That all parties might be able to freely participate in this election, he proclaimed an amnesty to all political offenders, which will open their doors in days after its publication in their respective localities, and released all political prisoners.

MARTIAL LAW GOVERNMENTS DISSOLVED.

He also dissolved the Martial law Governments under which we have been living for the pass few months, the people of the States of Puebla, Hidalgo and Zacatecas.

CONFIDENCE IN THE PRESIDENT AD INTERIM.

The general confidence inspired by his character and antecedents was evinced at once on his accession by a meeting of capitalists, who offered to support his Government with two millions and a half of money, should its necessities require it. His subsequent acts and the steady adherence of all to the principle of legality inspire a good hope that Mexico, under his guidance, will now fairly start on her long-deferred career of peace and prosperity.

FRIENDLY AND SYMPATHETIC WORDS WANTED.

It is to be hoped that our statesmen and journals will welcome this good news and their friendly and sympathetic words reach their Mexican brethren, who are always much encouraged by such expressions. This would be especially opportune on the eve of a Presidential election, by strengthening their confidence in the men of their choice and weakening the powers of any mischief makers, who for the hope of getting offices, might be disposed to force some narrow minded, common man into the canvass as an opponent.

Should you be able to lend help in this way, please do so and send me notice of it soon so that I can publish it.

Please write me the political newsit you can find time to do so.

Yours, most truly,
W. S. ROSECRANS.

GEN. J. S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, September 15, 1872.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For New England, on Monday, winds veering to Easterly with cloudy weather along the coast; for the Middle States, winds veering to Easterly and southerly, with clear weather along the coast, where partly cloudy weather will probably prevail generally; clear weather and light winds for the Southern States East of the Mississippi, and North and West of the Ohio valley; diminishing pressure generally to southerly winds, and probably increasing cloudiness, West and South of Lake Michigan.

CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

About one hundred claims, with proofs, have been filed before the Commission on Claims of citizens of the United States against Spain. It is said that by the first of October the Commission will formally enter upon the consideration of the cases. It is expected that in a few days Dr. Howard will file a claim for a very large amount of money.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE OLD WORLD.

The Alabama Claims.

END OF THE ARBITRATION.

Decision of the Tribunal.

A LESSON TO OLD ENGLAND.

Responsible for Seven Pirates.

AMOUNT AWARDED $15,500,000.

Comments of the London "Times."

SWITZERLAND.

DECISION OF THE TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, September 14.—The decision of the Alabama Claims arbitration Tribunal, in the award in settlement of the case between Great Britain and the United States, delivered to-day in the Council room in this city, begins with a recital in formal technical language of the terms of the Treaty of Washington, recites the names and titles of the Arbitrators and agents appointed by the arbitrating Governments, sets forth the facts of the assemblage of the Court in Geneva, the exchange and verification of the powers of its members, and the presentation of the National English and American cases by agents and counsel. Having concluded this legal and judicial preface, the Court, in its decision, continues to declare verbatim as follows:

The Tribunal having fully taken into consideration the treaty cases, counter-cases, documents, evidence, arguments, and all communications which have been made, and having impartially and carefully examined the same, has arrived at a decision, and presents as follows its award and basis of award:

Whereas, having regard to the sixth and seventh articles of the Treaty of Washington, the arbitrators are bound, by the terms of the seventh article, in deciding matters submitted to them, to be governed by three rules therein specified, and by such principles of international law, and not inconsistent therewith, as the arbitrators shall determine to be applicable to the case; whereas, due diligence, referred to in the first and third of said rules, should be exercised by neutral Governments in exact proportion to the risks to which the duties of the belligerents may be exposed by a failure to fulfil the obligations of neutrality on their part; whereas, circumstances out of which the facts, the subject matter of the present controversy, arose, were of a nature to call for the exercise on the part of Her Majesty's Government of all possible solicitude for the observance of the rights and duties involved in Her Majesty's proclamation of neutrality issued on the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the effects of a violation of neutrality committed by means of the construction, equipment and armament of vessels are not done away with by any commission which the Government of a belligerent power, benefited by a violation of neutrality, may afterwards grant that vessel, and the ultimate steps by which the offence is consummated cannot be admitted as a ground for the absolution of the offender, nor can the consummation of this fraud become a means of establishing his innocence.

Whereas, The privilege of exterritoriality accorded to vessels of war is admitted into the law of nations not as an absolute right, but as founded on principle, courtesy and mutual defence, and therefore can only be claimed by a sovereign, justification of acts done in violation of neutrality, whereas, the absence of a previous legislative rule cannot be regarded as a failure in the law of nations, and by a majority of the Tribunal exercise its own condemnation; whereas, in order to import supplies of coal, and articles of a character inconsistent with the second rule prohibiting the use of neutral ports and waters as a basis of operations, it is necessary that such supplies be connected with special circumstances of time, person and place; and, whereas, with respect to the vessel called the Alabama, it clearly results from all the facts relative to her construction in the port of Liverpool that her equipment and armament in the vicinity of Terceira, through the agency of other vessels dispatched from Great Britain for that purpose, that the British Government failed to use due diligence in the performance of its neutral obligations, and, notwithstanding the official representations made by agents of the United States during the construction of said vessel, omitted to take effective measures for its prevention, and that orders for her detention, which the British Government did finally give, were issued so late in the day that the escape of said orders was not practicable; and, whereas, after the escape of that vessel the measures which were taken for her pursuit and arrest were so imperfect as to be no less culpable and therefore cannot be considered as a sufficient release for Great Britain from the responsibility she incurred; whereas, despite the violation of neutrality thus committed, the same vessel was on several occasions freely admitted to ports of colonies of Great Britain, instead of being especially denied as she ought to have been in any and every port under British jurisdiction where she might have been found; and, whereas the Government of England cannot justify itself for its failure in due diligence on the plea of insufficiency of legal means of action it possessed, the Tribunal, by a majority of three to two, that there is no ground for awarding any sum by way of indemnity under this head.

Whereas, prospective profits cannot properly be made a subject for compensation, inasmuch as they depend in their nature on future and uncertain contingencies, the Tribunal is unanimously of the opinion that there is no ground for an award under this head.

Whereas, in order to arrive at equitable compensation for damages sustained, it is necessary to set aside all double claims for gross freight; and whereas it is just and reasonable to allow interest at a reasonable rate; whereas, in accordance with the spirit and letter of the treaty of Washington it is preferable to adopt the form of adjudication of a sum in gross rather than refer the subject of compensation for further discussion and deliberation to a board of assessors provided in article tenth of the treaty of Washington, the Tribunal in its deliberation, using the authority conferred on its members by article seventh of the treaty, by a majority of four voices, awarded to the United States of America the sum of fifteen million five hundred thousand dollars in gold as indemnity, to be paid by Great Britain to the use of the American Government for the satisfaction of all claims referred to the consideration of the arbitrating Tribunal. Conformably to the provision contained in article seventh of the treaty and in accordance with the terms of article eleven of the treaty, the Tribunal declares that all claims which have been referred to it for adjudication are hereby fully, perfectly and finally settled.

The court furthermore declares that each and every one of said claims, whether the same may or may not have been presented to notice or laid before the Tribunal, shall henceforth be considered and treated as settled and barred. In testimony whereof the present decision and award has been made in duplicate and signed by the Arbitrators, who have given their assent thereto, the whole being in exact conformity with the provisions of the treaty of Washington. Made and concluded at the Hotel de Ville, in Geneva, Switzerland, on September fourteenth, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
COUNT SCLOPIS,
JACOB STAEMPELI,
BARON ITAJUBA.

CLOSE OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

NEW YORK, September 15.—A special dispatch from Geneva says at the close of the proceedings in the Board of Arbitration, yesterday, Count Sclopis read an address congratulating his colleagues on the good relations preserved between them throughout the sessions of the Board, and thanking them for the impartial support they had given him in the discharge of his duties. He also thanked the Swiss authorities, federal and municipal, for courtesies extended to the members of the court, arbitrators and other gentlemen connected with the court. They then exchanged farewells and separated.

THE "TIMES" ON THE RESULT OF THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

LONDON, September 14.—The *Times*, in an editorial on the result of the Geneva tribunal, says while England has been held responsible for the depredations of several Confederate cruisers, we yet retain the conviction that morally she is not to blame. The United States Government claimed damages for losses caused by a dozen vessels, but the Court of Arbitration held England liable unanimously only in the case of one vessel. This is plain evidence of a belief in the genuineness of our neutrality during the war in the United States, and disproves the flagrantly unjust accusations of unfriendliness in the American case presented at Geneva. We cheerfully consent to pay the sum awarded, as tending to obviate similar difficulties in the future.

FRANCE.

THIERS IN HAVRE.

HAVRE, September 14.—Thiers arrived here this morning from Trouville. He was waited upon by the city officers, with the Mayor at their head, and was presented with an address. Thiers, in reply, expressed his pleasure at the favorable relations existing between France and other nations. He said he would endeavor to remove all cause of contention among the French people, and would continue to govern the country in the same spirit as he had heretofore.

This afternoon Thiers visited the American man-of-war Shenandoah, lying in the harbor of Havre. When he stepped on the deck of that vessel, the band played "Hail Columbia," and the yards were manned. When he started upon his return, three cheers were given him by the crew. Large crowds of citizens gathered on the quay, and loudly cheered the Americans.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, FIFTY CENTS for one week for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—GIRLS TO OPERATE ON Coats, and good Finishers. Apply till Saturday, 100 Crawford street, Pittsburgh Pa. se16:230

WANTED.—CONTRACTORS AND Builders—Lots for sale on Carroll, White Cedar and Yellow Pine Lumber at yard, corner Fourth and Ross streets, cor. Ross. ROBT. DICKEY & CO., se16 50 Water street.

WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT AND experienced practical Fire Clay worker. To such a man, with satisfactory references, a good position will be given. Apply to HERRON & BATES. Real Estate Agents se16:26 39 Wood street.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—160 Acres of choice selected Iowa Land, situated in a good location in central Iowa; good neighborhood, school, etc., and adjoining improved farms. Will pay a cash difference for suburban property large enough for a small family. S. MARKS, Real Estate Office, 60 Grant street.

WANTED—MORTGAGES FOR LARGE and small amounts. WM. S. MARKS, Real Estate Office, No. 60 Grant street. au26:mf&w

WANTED.—GIRLS FOR THE CITY and country, to do cooking, housework, &c.; several men and boys with reference want places. Apply at Employment Office, No. 75 Ninth street, (formerly S. Clair.) first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh. Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE PATENT RIGHTS. Apply to J. SEVERER, 6th Ward House, No. 28 Fourth avenue. se12:28

FOR SALE.—BUILDING LOTS—cheaper than at auction—some of the finest in the city. Houses built on monthly payments of from $1 800 up to $25,000. Insurance in the best companies. WILLIAMS, Butler street, cor. 22d street, 27th ward. se13:224

FOR SALE.—BELTING AND LACE LEATHER. Hoyt White Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Robbins Patent Lacing, and Wright's. SCOTT & CO., Sole Agents, 299 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Also, Dealers in Leather, Hides, Oils, &c. au12 wsi-mwF

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER, of STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. Also, Manufacturer of the celebrated BOILER FEED PUMPS, guaranteed to pump water against 50 lbs steam pressure. Shops and office, 582 Penn street, and 581 Liberty street. JOHN M. COOPER, 582 Penn street. au8

FOR SALE.—GOLDEN WEDDING AND FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free or in bond, all ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age.

JOSEPH FINCH & CO.,
au17 180 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—TWO AND A HALF ACRES of Land, at Edgeworth station, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. This Land is very desirable, being bounded by very fine Shade trees, near the station and in first-class neighborhood. The property would make a fine site for a private residence or Division into 18 or 20 large Lots. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Inquire of R. CURRY, 24 and 26 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. se12:213

FOR SALE.—CHEAP—ONE PAIR OF good second-hand double flued boilers, 42 inches in diameter, 30 feet long, with sheet iron stack and breeches, fire front and grate bars, steam drum, stand pipe, safety check and blow off valves, all complete, ready to erect. Also, two cylinder boilers 36 inches diameter, 24 feet, but riveted and tested to 200. Steam pumps from 6 to 12 inches diameter, constantly on hand and made to order. Address HUGH M. BOYLE, corner Point alley and Duquesne Way, Pitts., Pa. se14:224

FOR SALE.

Two Eligible Lots,

25x60,

In rear of North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny. Will be sold on easy terms and at a bargain. For particulars apply at

S. DRUM & SON'S HARDWARE STORE,
se12 150 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.—THE undersigned, Administrator cum *testamento annexo* of the estate of the late Rev. JOHN M. SMITH, deceased, will sell the following described property, belonging to said estate, situated near Long Run Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad: A TRACT OF LAND, containing about 5 acres, and having thereon a Two Story Frame Dwelling House and Stable, a Two Story Frame Tenant House, Cooper Shop, and other buildings and machinery necessary for carrying on the manufacture of salt. Also, a Flowing Salt Well, capable of producing from 30 to 40 barrels per day.

A TRACT OF LAND, containing about 23 Acres, and having thereon a good Two Story Frame Mansion House, with Stable, Barns and Sheds, Orchards, Vineyard, shrubbery, &c., all in complete order and repair.

A TRACT OF LAND, containing about One Hundred and Forty Acres, situate in Fraze House.

For terms and particulars apply to FREDERICK RHODES, Administrator c. t. a., Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., or JOHN M. KENNEDY, Attorney-at-Law, No. 89 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Penna. au3:w2t

FOR SALE.

BRICK HOUSE

8 story, of 8 Rooms, Bath-Room and Kitchen, Range in Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout; Lot 21 feet by 90 feet, adjoining which is a Lot 22 feet front by 90 deep. Situate 66 Boyle street, Allegheny. For terms, inquire of E. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny.

Also, LOTS

At Hoboken Station

Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this beautiful place. Lots are 25 feet by 90 to 150 feet, 2, 3 and 10 acres. Inquire of E. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny City.

Consolidated Gas Co. Stock

FOR SALE.

FIVE HUNDRED SHARES of the Capital Stock of this Company now offered for sale in number of shares to suit purchasers. Par value, $50 per share. Apply to NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 423 Penn street, or at Office of Consolidated Gas Company, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, third floor.

C. H. ARMSTRONG, President.
G. J. ROWLEY, Secretary. au22

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE REGULAR WEEKLY MEETING of the CENTRAL ALLIANCE will be held in their rooms, corner Penn and Sixth streets, TODAY (Monday), at 12 A. M. Business of importance will be transacted. All friends of the cause are earnestly invited to be present. se16

AMERICAN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Stockholders of the American Building and Loan Association will hold their first annual election for officers on TUESDAY EVENING, September 17th, 1872, at 7½ o'clock, at Curry Institute Hall, No. 5 and 7 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

The first installment on stock will be due and payable at that date, immediately after the election takes place.

A limited amount of stock still remains unsold; and the opportunity to subscribe will be offered on said evening immediately before the election takes place. All stockholders who have paid Initiation Fees shall have the privilege of voting.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
GEORGE IRWIN, Secretary. se16:230

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, ST LOUIS.—At a meeting of the policy-holders of the Life Association of America, held at the office of the Company, on the 14th day of September, for the purpose of considering certain proposed amendments to the charter of the association, the time of the said meeting that other amendments be added to those proposed, and that the same be again submitted to the members of the company at a meeting which it was resolved should be held as soon as practicable. Now, therefore, this is to give notice that a meeting of the policy-holders of the Life Association will be held at the principal office of the company in the city of St. Louis on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the proposed amendments to the charter of the association in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, approved March 10, 1869, entitled "An act for the incorporation and regulation of Life Assurance companies."

JAMES B. BRIDGE, Secretary.
WM. HANLEY, Secretary. se11:39;wFM

POLITICAL.

ONCE MORE TO THE FRONT.

GRAND

Torchlight Review.

THE CEREMONIES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

National Convention

WILL CONCLUDE WITH A GRAND

Torchlight Review

OF ALL

VISITING DELEGATIONS

AND

GRANT, WILSON

AND

HARTRANFT CLUBS,

ON

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 18.

PROGRAMME:

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Maj. Gen. Jno. F. Hartranft

CHIEF OF STAFF.

CAPTAIN J. B. MOORE.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

GEN. DANIEL LEASURE.

AIDS.

Gen. T. A. Rowley,
Major E. A. Montooth,
Capt. John M. Stiles,
Capt. Jas. A. Short,
Capt. J.T. Cunningham,
Capt. Jno. S. Woodwell
B. F. Kennedy,
Capt. W. A. Mundorff,
Major Samuel Harper,
Gen. J. R. Sweitzer,
Gen. Jno. F. Hartranft,
Dr. D. W. Riggs,
Capt. Jno. A. Cook,
Maj. Hugh Y. Boyce,
Maj. Wm. Elliott,
Thomas S. Mitchell,
Private B. F. Christy,
Hugh McCabe,
Capt. F. A. M. Kreps,
Capt. Jno. Irwin,
Wm. Irwin,
Capt. Edmund Long,
Major Jonn Hancock,
Capt. S. C. Schoyer.

FIRST CORPS.

COMMANDED BY

Major Gen. John A. Logan.

Chief of Staff, Col. Henry B. Hays,
A. A. G., Capt. Wm. Hays.

AIDS.

Col. M. Wickersham,
Capt. John M. Thorp,
Capt. R. F. Jennings,
Capt. Wm. Feiser,
Major A. G. Hopper,
Capt. Jno. P. Sheetz,
Col. D. L. Smith,
Gen. Thos. M. Rose,
Major Wm. K. Moorhead,
Major Wm. Howe,
Capt. W. D. Canham,
Sergeant John H. Kerr,
Capt. W. J. McGrath,
Lieut. Col. Wm. Fisher,
Sergt. Dallas Williams,
Jr., of Jr. H. Roberts,
Jos. McCarthy,
Jas. McClurg,
Capt. Wm. McKnight, Jr.
Sergt. Fred. Geis.

FIRST DIVISION—FIRST CORPS.

COMMANDED BY

Maj. Gen. N. P. Chipman.

Chief of Staff, Col. Norman B. Hall,
Assistant Adj. Gen., Lieut. Geo. W. Reilly.

AIDS.

Capt. James Blackstone,
Maj. A. Wilson Norris,
Capt. John H. Grayson,
Capt. Jno. B. Richards,
Capt. D. B. Morrison.

Capt. Crosby Gray,
Private W. H. McCleary,
Major Wm. J. Moorhead,
Major Jno. E. Stewart.

To be composed of all delegations from East of Pennsylvania.

SECOND DIVISION—FIRST CORPS.

COMMANDED BY

Maj. Gen. Wm. White.

Chief of Staff, Colonel Joseph Browne,
A. A. G., John H. Morrison.

AIDS.

Capt. Davis Ayers,
Maj. Robert Monroe,
Maj. W. H. Hemphill,
Capt. B. Galbraith,
Capt. Wm. Shoenfeld,

Capt. W. P. Herbert,
Capt. Wm. Dawson,
Maj. Jno. Barnes,
Henry Metz,
W. H. Whitmore.

To be composed of all delegations from South and West of Pennsylvania.

SECOND CORPS.

COMMANDED BY

Maj. Gen. Walter Harriman.

Chief of Staff, Col. T. F. Lehman,
Assistant Adj. Gen., Capt. Wm. Hill.

AIDS.

Capt. Hartley Howard,
Capt. Jno. Cochran,
Sergeant Ed. J. Wilkins,
Capt. Jno. Berdin,
John A. Fairman,
Capt. Jno. Shaw,
Martin Burke,
Capt. W. H. Irwin,
Capt. Edward Miller,
Robt. B. Crumpton.

Capt. John McClelland,
Capt. Jno. Fair,
Lieut. Isaac Mills,
H. Hamilton Walker,
Thomas Cochran,
Sergeant George Hoerr,
Capt. H. Neal,
J. H. Cluley,
Capt. Jno. Kelly.

FIRST DIVISION—SECOND CORPS.

COMMANDED BY

Maj. Gen. E. S. Osborne.

Chief of Staff, Major J. F. Slagle,
Assistant Adj. Gen., Col. Archibald Blakely.

AIDS.

John Kreps,
Capt. Chris. Kreps,
Major W. H. Rose,
Sergeant Peter Nelson,
Capt. Jno. Hamilton,

John S. Edgar,
H. D. Duff,
Henry Whiteman,
Captain A. Lucius,
Lieut. Wm. Knox.

To be composed of all visiting Pennsylvania delegations from east of the Mountains.

SECOND DIVISION—SECOND CORPS.

COMMANDED BY

Brig. Gen. William Sirwell.

Chief of Staff, Capt. J. H. Hoffer,
Assistant Adj. Gen., Capt. D. Pentecost.

AIDS.

W. H. Graham,
Lieut. Jno. Lindsay,
Lieut. J. R. Hutchison,
Private Richard Fate,
Private John Lacock,
Capt. P. R. West,

H. A. Spangler,
Private W. M. Alston,
Sergeant G. K. Ripairick,
Private Abel Aston,
W. M. Lockhart.

To be composed of all visiting delegations west of the Allegheny Mountains.

THIRD CORPS.

COMMANDED BY

Maj. Gen. Lucius Fairchilds.

Chief of Staff, Major W. H. Daly,
A. A. G., Major Robt. Pollock.

AIDS.

Maj. James McGregger,
Capt. John H. McKeevy,
George Chris. Hubert,
Maj. Wilkins,
Col. John Wilson,
Sergeant James Eberhart,
Capt. D. A. Thomas,
Capt. James Uttell,
Curtis S. Haven,

Capt. N. P. Dilworth,
J. P. Anderson,
W. J. John

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

Terms for 1872.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$10 0
Do for 6 months.....5 00
Do for 3 months.....2 50
Do for 1 month.....1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....10
All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers.....$2 0
Clubs of five.....7 50
Clubs of ten.....13
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—daily, or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 94¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 48f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 113@113¼.

WE refer our readers to our local and advertising columns for the latest arrangements and fullest information on all matters pertaining to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention this week, which promises to be the great event of the campaign of 1872, whether considered locally or nationally. So far everything has worked smoothly in connection with the demonstration; the committees have labored with marvellous energy and success, and merit the highest meed of praise. We believe the success of the great Convention is assured, even beyond the sanguine expectations of its originators, and this will be a recompense most acceptable to the hard working committeemen. The fever of excitement, in anticipation of something grand, has penetrated all active Republicans within a radius of fifty miles, while in the city and adjacent boroughs hardly anything else is talked of. The hospitalities of our citizens, we believe, will be extended to visitors with a cheerfulness and profuseness unprecedented. If the Heavens smile on the good cause with propitious weather, Pittsburgh will witness scenes on Tuesday and Wednesday unparalleled in its history, and only equalled by the grand reviews of Grant's and Sherman's armies in Washington on the close of the war.

GREELEY gets off a joke once in a while. He delivered an address at a State Fair in Vermont last week. There were about 12,000 persons present, and the head of the society remarked that the whole State of Vermont must have turned out. "Hardly," said the sage drily. "I don't see enough to make up that 26,000 majority."

THE Greeleyites of South Carolina have made a coalition with the wing of the Republicans running one Moses for Governor. He is the parent of the most of the corruption that has disgraced that State for years, and his nomination by a Republican convention was rejected by such men as James L. Orr, who propose running another candidate pledged to State reform. It is noticeable that as the Republicans are sloughing off the worst class of political gamesters at the South, the Greeleyites are taking them up. Warmouth in Louisania, and Moses in South Carolina are fair instances. "Anything to beat Grant."

THE Boston *Journal's* dispatch from Portland, the day after election, says:

"The Democracy are cursing Greeley, the Liberals and the whole pack, and saying it would have been better to have kept to the straight course and run a good square Democratic ticket even for President."

Of course they are, and we think there will be a vast deal of this sort of "cursing" heard in Pennsylvania in a few weeks. We hear it at odd times now, and hear of it a great deal. It is mainly done at present in the consoling company of political associates, but it will cry to the heavens, or elsewhere, after October. We want to hear Buckalew's first speech for Greeley after his own accounts are settled.

THEODORE TILTON, in his *Golden Age*, lugubriously reviewing the New England elections, which he admits are very serious matters, comes to the conclusion that the great want of the Greeley party at the East is an organ. He bewails the inefficiency of the *Tribune*, and complains its articles lack fire and enthusiasm, and are dull and cold. Exactly; that is our idea of the *Tribune* now, even when we think of it as an opposition journal. But the people will send the good Mr. Greeley back to its management in a few weeks, and perhaps that will satisfy Mr. Tilton, who expresses sorrow that Greeley ever left the *Tribune*, candidate as he is. Once a week or so, when the old man goes whopping mad over some campaign incident, he breaks out in his paper, but it is only a flash that irradiates for a moment the mournful dullness of its columns.

THE great London strike of the carpenters and joiners is at an end, and of course by a compromise available to both parties from the first. The indoor working time under the arrangement is to be fifty-two and a half hours to the week all the year round; for out-door work the weekly period of labor is to be forty-eight hours per week during the twelve weeks of winter. The wages are to be seventeen cents an hour all the year round. Overtime is to be paid for at advanced rates: twenty-one cents for every subsequent hour up until eight o'clock, and twenty-five cents per hour after eight o'clock. Although the carpenters and joiners have resumed work they have kept up their organization with a view of obtaining more satisfactory terms at the earliest opportunity. A resolution has been agreed upon by both masters and men in favor of settling future disputes by arbitration or conference. Other trades in London have adjusted their differences on a basis similar to that adopted by the carpenters. This principle of arbitration is a Christian mode of adjusting trade disputes, and it should be universally adopted, and if possible the arbitrators selected before the strikes are commenced, and violent feelings engendered.

PETITIONS are in circulation in Germany asking the Government to acquire territory on this side of the Atlantic, to which the stream of German emigration may be directed, and the Fatherland thus saved the loss of thousands of her sons. Passing by this point as to where Germany could acquire territory on this continent, in regard to which the Monroe doctrine has some application, it seems to us that German immigration in such volume as it is going on at present, is caused by a desire on the part of the immigrants to avail themselves of the free institutions of this country, and to escape the military servitude imposed by the laws of the Empire. Then almost every German who now comes here has relatives, friends or townsmen in the country with whom he or she has been in correspondence, so that they do not come altogether to a strange land. Then the facility to acquire homes in this country is as great as it could be made in any German colony, unless the emigrants were actually paid for taking up lands. The homestead law gives to every one a free farm. If Germany insists on conscription she must be content to lose by emigration a population of greater importance to the progress of the Empire than any amount of military glory realized by the ruling class.

IT IS SINGULAR that Mr. Seward's first political career should have commenced in 1851 by a coalition of free soilers and Democrats, which elected him to the United States Senate, and that it is likely to come to an end, after a lapse of twenty years, by a coalition of pretty much the same parties. He has three years to serve in the Senate yet, of his unexpired term, but after that what? The N. Y. *Evening Post*, always a warm admirer of Mr. Sumner, says of his nomination for Governor:

"Mr. Sumner's habit has never been to underestimate himself, and it is by no means impossible that he is persuaded, that with his name to conjure with, the opponents of General Grant could carry Massachusetts. This is, we believe, simply a hallucination. The result of this election will probably show that so far from having carried the people of his state with him in an enmity to Grant, which amounts to an infatuation, he has forfeited the implicit confidence which the people of Massachusetts once had in his judgment, and has lost much of that reverence which used to be accorded him as one whom nothing could move from stern and even hatched justice. There is not in the world, within a similar area of country, the same number of people which distinguished alike for intelligence and virtue, and it is not possible that a whole people can be led to do violence to their own cherished convictions and their common sense because one man, however revered, has been betrayed by the violence of a personal enmity to forget what was due to his own fame and influence."

IT LOOKS as if the only candidate for Congress the coalition could induce to face the terrors of an election in Philadelphia, would be Sam Randall, who has a large majority at his back made up of a very peculiar element of the population. Mr. Greeley described it not long ago in his famous placing of all the rogues, rowdies and gamblers. Edward Joy Morris, late United States Minister at Constantinople, nominated for Congress in one of the Philadelphia districts with a great flourish of trumpets by the Liberals, has declined the the dubious honor. So also has William Morran, Esq., nominated for a like position in the same city. Mr. Morran's note of declination touches the real points of the canvass in this manner:

"It is true, there is much to complain of in the present administration; but the persons that would have charge of Mr. Greeley, if elected President of the United States, would prove ten-fold more disastrous to the interests of the republic than the administration of General Grant. Thanking you again, and the members of the convention for the high estimate you have held of me in making me your candidate, I am free to say that I am for Grant, Wilson, Hartranft, O'Neil, Alexander and the whole Republican ticket, and shall do my utmost to secure their election and its success in the present campaign."

The Dem.-Liberals of Philadelphia had now better take up those eminent reformers, Sam Josephs and Bill McMullin, in place of Messrs. Morris and Moran. They will doubtless "stick." Most anything does that touches their hands.

THE CHORPENNING FRAUD, alleged against Postmaster General Cresswell, and forming the burthen of ex-Governor Blair's speeches against him, is exploded in a most thorough manner by a letter of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black of this State, dated at York, August 27, and addressed to Mr. Cresswell. It is not necessary to print Judge Black's letter entire, but it is explicit. He pronounces the charge that the Postmaster General's conduct was improper or corrupt in the Chorpenning business as malicious, false and treacherous. Judge Black was one of Chorpenning's counsel, and is therefore fully posted as to the facts in the case. As a trusted Democrat, no one of that party in the State will venture to claim that he could be induced to vindicate a political opponent from slanderous charges by any other reason than his own strong sense of duty. Almost every Liberal and Democratic speaker in the State has something to say about the "Chorpenning fraud." We venture to assert that not one of them will notice Judge Black's letter, nor will it stop the reiteration of their slander. Here is a single extract from the letter of the Judge to Mr. Cresswell:

"Your function was like that of a master in Chancery who is ordered to make up an account from certain materials which the Court has decreed to be authentic and legal. You could not get behind the act of Congress. You were bound to obey it, even if you had believed it to be as prodigal a fraud as the bonus to the Pacific Railroad, or as corruptly partisan in its action as the Reconstruction act of 1867. * * * It was perfectly manifest to me that you were giving the benefit of every doubt to the Government, and were determined to make your calculations as strongly against the claimant as you possibly could without falsifying the figures. Every act done and every word spoken by you in my presence tended to show that you were conscientiously devoting your time and labor to the performance of an onerous duty from which you could not escape."

A SPECIMEN BUMMER.

The *Post* announces with something of a flourish of trumpets that the great and good Liberal Republican, John F. Farnsworth, of Illinois, "the only man who ever held Ben. Butler's head level," will make a Greeley speech this evening in this city. He comes to Pennsylvania to instruct our citizens on the subject of Reform, and expose the sins of General Grant and the Republican party.

Let us see what sort of a fellow this is that is traveling under Tammany pay, at so much a speech and "expenses paid," for the purpose of teaching the moralities of politics. Here is an extract from the report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate contracts and agreements, by or with the Government, growing out of its operations in suppressing the rebellion, made to the House December 18, 1861—Report No. 2, Thirty-seventh Congress, second Session:

CHICAGO, Nov. 5, 1861.—Henry R. Payson being duly sworn, was examined as follows:

Q.—State what connection you had with the Pittsburgh and Ft. Wayne Railroad. A.—I was the attorney and agent for the receiver of the road.

Q.—What regiments from this State have passed over this road? A.—The only one I had anything to do with was that of J. F. Farnsworth.

Q.—Upon what terms was that regiment passed over your road? A.—At the regular Government price.

Q.—What influences, if any, were used to obtain the transportation over your road? A.—*Fifteen hundred dollars were given.*

Q.—By whom was it given, and to whom? A.—*It was given by me to Col. Farnsworth.*

Q.—For what purpose? A.—*As an inducement, undoubtedly, for him to go over our road.*

Q.—Where was that payment made? A.—In Chicago.

Q.—At what time? A.—Before his departure.

Q.—What negotiation was there previous to this contract being made? A.—We are the nearest route to Washington by considerable, and the most expeditious by a great deal, as any one knows who knows our facilities; when the troops first commenced moving from Wisconsin I was in New York, and we lost the first five regiments from that State; I was confident we lost them through bribery; the first three regiments went by the way of Dunkirk and Erie, and while they might have gone through in two days, they were over a week upon the road; the next regiment went by the Michigan Southern Road, and down by Cleveland and Pittsburgh; we found that money was being paid, and that all the regiments were being taken away from us; I wrote to Mr. Cass, the President of the road, about it, and he wrote back that he was not willing to pay money to secure them; I wrote him that I was not going to sit here and see all the regiments lost to us, and that I should be as high as any one; I did so, and that was the commencement of our business in that line; since then we have always got the regiments.

Q.—What were the negotiations between you and Col. Farnsworth? A.—Simply as I have stated; *I made the offer of that amount and he accepted it, and the money was paid before the regiment left, but after they were in the cars.*

We think that will do for the Greeley orator of this evening. His exposure of "the corruptions of the Grant administration" will carry great weight, we have no doubt. Aleck McClure, Chairman of the Liberal Committee, sends him here, by which it will be seen "birds of a feather," etc. General Moorhead made a good many nice "plums" during the war, the Democratic papers charge, in a manner fully as corrupt as Farnsworth's operation with the Fort Wayne road. We suggest that the one General of the shoddy and pummer brigade introduce the other General of the same race. It would be in accordance with the eternal fitness of things.

An analysis of the fish supply of London shows that in 1871 the quantity received by water was 44,077 tons, while 73,386 tons came by rail. In 1868 the water supply of fish to London reached 106,720 tons, or considerably more than double the quantity received by way of the Thames last year.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

GRAND HAVEN, Michigan, will soon be the western terminus of no less than five railroads.

A CUBIC inch of gold is worth $160. A million dollars in gold, according to the figures at the mint, weigh just about two tons.

NAPOLEON left the English seaside "because the people stared at him so much." The poor bashful man ought to lease a nunnery. He always did shun observation.

THE Executive Committee of the Boston Peace Jubilee have decided to withdraw their proposition for the disposal of the Coliseum property by a lottery.

THE Naples *Journal* reports that 172 persons have been sent to the hospitals of Rome to be cured of wounds inflicted by the knife of the assassins since the 1st of July.

A LADY tells us that when she was a poor girl, living in the country, she "used to plant corn in her bare feet." This imparts a new idea of the origin of those troublesome things.

THE Iowa State Agricultural Society offers a premium of $1,000 for the best ten acres of artificial timber, payable in 1881; also $500 for the best cultivated farm, payable in 1875; $250 payable in 1878, for the best mile of hedge.

THE floating statement that Robert Lincoln had lately remarked that his father, President Lincoln, if alive, would be a supporter of Mr. Greeley, is positively denied by personal friends of Mr. Lincoln in Washington, on the strength of letters recently received from him in Paris.

A MORGANATIC marriage has just been solemnized between the Grand Duke of Hesse and a Miss Appel, an opera dancer, who had previously been created Countess Hohshaedt. The marriage took place at Gravenage, the country seat of the Grand Duke's chief equerry, Baron Von der Capellen.

FATHER THOMAS O'RIELLY, of Atlanta, Georgia, owing to whose exertions, it is said, much of the property in that city, especially church property, Catholic and Protestant, was saved from devastation and ruin in the Sherman conflagration of 1864, died at Greenbrier Springs, Virginia, last Friday.

THE young Emperor of China is described as very effeminate, with no capacity for business and as inordinately fond of displays and theatricals. He is easily ruled by the wife who was educated for him at such vast expense in money and dress, and she is regarded as having the controlling interest in the government.

AN industrious housewife reports the following as the products of a barrel of flour: 103 loaves of bread, 26½ dozen doughnuts, 67 pies, 40½ dozen biscuits, 18 loaves of cake, 22½ dozen cookies, 4 batches griddles. The above lasted a family of two adults and three children three months, and would cost, if bought at the bakery at moderate prices, $35.

JUDGE DOWLING, of New York, said, in a recent case, that a great mistake pervades the public mind in regard to dogs; that, by law, they are as much a man's property as his horse, or anything else he owns; and, moreover, that in case of killing a dog, unless in self-protection, the party could be made to pay the value of the dog the same as though it were a horse.

THE Territory of Utah is just now being carefully examined by a committee of the Russian Imperial Society of Mineralogy and a delegation of the Imperial Geographical Society. Both of these bodies are under the auspices of the Czar's Government, and are sent to investigate the mineral resources, and not the social and political condition of that troublesome country.

THE German Band, who played at the Jubilee, are having a row in Berlin upon the division of the money made in this country. Herr Saro, the leader, claims so large a portion as his share that the matter and the money is now in the hands of the authorities, with some prospect that the latter may appropriate the whole amount for the benefit of the public service.

A TROY urchin would be a Mexican vaquero, so he got a rope, tied one end of it around his body, and then lassoed a cow with the other end. A short time afterwards a kind-hearted passer-by untied from the end of a rope a mud-bedaubed, tatter encased, bleeding specimen of humanity, who claimed he was the boy who started with the cow at the other end of the "course."

JUSTICE HENRY HOGEBOOM, of the State Supreme Court of New York, died at his residence in Hudson, N. Y., on Thursday last, aged sixty-four years. At the time of his death he was regarded as the most eminent jurist on the Supreme Court bench of that State. He was graduated at Yale College in 1827, with high honors. He had been a Justice of the Supreme Court since 1853.

THAT great and good potentate, the Emperor of Japan, gives indications of wit. He was lately shown the corking of a bottle of wine by a steam hammer. He requested that the hammer might be made to uncork the bottle, as that was the most serviceable proceeding. It was explained that this was impossible, when his Majesty signified his intention of taking the shine out of the hammer. He, therefore, uncorked the bottle and called for glasses.

JUST now to be a belle the only things esteemed to be necessary are to be dressed always in the very latest style, to wear one's hair on the top of one's head, to walk on tilted heels, to carry a vinaigrette, to know when to faint, when to blush, when to snub admirers with no prospects, when to look tender and languishing, to dance and flirt to one's heart content, to follow the ceaseless round of pleasure and never grow weary—such is the life of the Saratoga belle. The aim of her industry is to work cats and dogs upon canvass; of her literature, to read novels.

MR. EDWARD K. WINSHIP, the only survivor of ten friends who registered a vow on the 10th of September 1862, at a dinner at their boarding house, in New York, that they would meet, if alive, ten years, precisely from that date, at the same place, and take dinner—partook of a solitary meal Tuesday evening, thus carrying out the share of the compact. Four of the party were killed during the rebellion, and the remainder have since died. The table was set the same as on the occasion of the first gathering, the only survivor going through the courses with no one near him save a single attendant. There were no speeches and no toasts.

A JOURNAL of Marseilles relates an attempted murder followed by an extraordinary suicide, at the Tivolier soap works in that town. A workman named Jean Pierre had been recently compelled to give up his employment there, and had been replaced by another individual. He entered the boiling house a few days back, and going straight up to the new man, whose name is Aresten, stabbed him in the breast with a pointed file. He was about to repeat the blow when another laborer intervened, and received two slight wounds; Jean Perre was at length overpowered and disarmed, but presently breaking away, he plunged headlong into a copper of boiling lees, and was scalded to death in a moment.

THE remains of a number of ancient copper mines have lately been discovered on Isle Royal, in Lake Superior. These mines show undoubted proofs of having been worked by a race of men long since extinct, of whom we possess little or no knowledge other than that left behind by such traces as are now being brought to view here. Shafts of considerable depth filled up by accumulated debris of ages, are being opened, and in penetrating to a distance of sixty feet, tools of wonderful workmanship are produced, together with charcoal remains, which mark this as the point where skilled artisans formed from copper tools whose temper and durability would astonish the ingenious makers of such things of the present age. Hammers and chisels seem to have been the principal implements for working this mine, which, together with fire, reduced the ore to a condition which rendered its removal in detail easily accomplished. Finely tempered knife blades have been picked out of the pit, and granite hammers of such a size as to require the strength of no ordinary man to wield successfully.

THE DIAMOND MINES.

Were They Salted?—More About Mr. Arnold's Adventures.

Referring to the large purchases of rough diamonds alleged to have been made by Americans in London, last spring, the San Francisco *Call* of the 1st inst. says:

"It is pretty evident that these purchases were made for the purpose of deceiving the public. Diamonds would not be brought to America to be cut, for the cost here for such work would greatly exceed that in Europe. These rough diamonds have, without a doubt, been brought to the United States to be used in deceiving the people. They may be sent to Arizona and scattered in certain localities, or they may be exhibited in different cities, in order to sell shares in diamond companies. It is the old fraud, so many times practiced in California, of "salting" mines.

But it seems that Mr. Arnold, whose statement had recently such a wide circulation, has been back to the region of precious stones, and is now on his way home with specimens. The Laramie *Independent* says:

It is now seventeen days since Mr. Arnold and a companion left here in the dusk of the evening for his diamond claim. They had a pack-mule, which they drove ahead of them until half way when they lost him. They didn't dismount until they had rode seventeen hours, and then only for one hour's delay. Last night these two gentlemen returned, Mr. A. bringing with him a purse of diamonds valued at about $150,000. Some of those we saw were beauties, even in their natural state. He left here in disguise this morning for the East. We are not at liberty to reveal any more at present, and although we knew of his departure to the mines, it would have been a violation of confidence to have mentioned it.

PERSONAL.

ADELINA PATTI is worth a million francs.

BULWER LYTTON is becoming quite infirm and aged in appearance.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury continues to catch it all around for his recent declaration that if Christians cannot convert the heathen, the heathen will convert them.

MDLLE. SILLY, the rival of Schneider, has just signed an engagement with a manager at St. Petersburg, and she will receive 25,000 francs for each month's performance.

JOHANNA HAMILTON, who lies under sentence of death at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, has given birth to a male child, and it is thought her sentence will be commuted to imprisonment for life.

TO ANY one with a good memory of names it will be pleasing to know that Napoleon Hugues Charles Marie Christani Maret, Marquis de Bassano, has lately been wedded in England to Miss Marie Ann Claire Symes, a wealthy Catholic lady.

THERE was no truth in the statement that Father Burke is at the point of death. The simple facts are that, on August 22, he was prostrated by a severe but not fatal attack induced by the climate of the country, which, he states, has been very trying to his delicate health. He has almost entirely recovered.

SIMAZ SARUZ, one of the enlightened subjects of the Japanese Mikado, has written his sovereign a letter, in which he somewhat bitterly complains of the new order of things, and professed himself skeptical of the national benefit to be derived from so suddenly and intemperately throwing aside the traditions of the empire.

THE Secretary of the Navy has received a letter from Admiral Aldou, commanding the European squadron, dated Bedlia, August 24, giving some particulars of the death of Captain Davenport, stating, in conclusion, "Though he was under my command a very short time, his course was such as to elicit my warmest praise for the prompt and efficient manner in which he executed the orders he from time to time received."

LISZT, the pianist, fell in love with a jeweler's daughter. A Prague journal thus describes the courtship: "One morning the jeweler, coming to the point with German frankness, asked Liszt: 'How do you like my daughter?' 'She is an angel.' 'What do you think of marriage?' 'I think so well of it that I have the greatest possible inclination to it.' 'What would you say to a fortune of three million francs?' 'I would willingly accept it.' 'Well, we understand each other. My daughter pleases you; you please my daughter; her fortune is ready—be my son-in-law.' 'With all my heart.' The marriage was celebrated the following week."

THE FRENCH IN CHINA.

Another Horrible Massacre Threatened.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: One of our correspondents in Paris writes that a good deal of apprehension is entertained there lest the Chinese massacres should be renewed. It appears that the French missionaries have with that perseverence which characterizes them, nearly rebuilt the edifices which were burned down in June, 1870. A fine cathedral, raised beyond the limits of the town on land ceded to the French, is almost finished, together with an infant asylum, a hospital, a school, etc. The ground upon which the old buildings stood has been let to a Chinese Christian, who undertakes it to his heathen countrymen. The new Catholic constructions seem to have astonished and annoyed the natives, who imagined that France had been ruined during the late war, and it asked where they could have procured capital enough to rebuild their cathedral, &c. Their answer to this question was that the money must have been raised in China, by means of secret agents, whose blind co-operation was obtained by making them taste a powerful balsaam, composed of the hearts and entrals of Chinamen. This absurd story has exasperated the masses, and a woman, going to the house of a missionary, was dragged away by the people, who took her three children from her on the ground that she was going to allow their hearts to be torn out. The police interfered and the chief Mandarin of the district issued a proclamation explaining matters, but the only effect of this attempt to appease the people has been to persuade them that the mandarin has partaken of the balsaam. A much more practical grievance against the French lies in the following affair: ten years ago a portion of land inside the town was ceded to the French, and as they did nothing with it the natives built upon it. But when it became a busy and populous quarter the French Consul claimed it at the original cost agreed upon with the Government, though the value of the ground had increased tenfold. The anger of the inhabitants may be easily imagined when they found out that they were going to fall a prey to the foreigner, who intends knocking down their houses. This affair, which it is thought the French will have to settle in an amicable manner, is not yet arranged, though the Government has acknowledged the justice of their claims. The Chinese have also got it into their heads that an export trade is being done in the eyes of their deceased countrymen, which are sent to Europe to convert lead into silver. The absurd tale has also created a good deal of ill-feeling against the missionaries.

HIRSUTE CLERICALS.

The Question of Beard-Wearing in England Among Ministers of Religion.

The Rev. Thomas Binney, the great man of the English Congregationalists, has laid his well tried lance in rest and run a tilt against the mustache and beard-growing propensities of the ministers of the period. Mr. Binney appears to have clearly defined conviction that a clean shave forms a very important integral part of that "cleanliness" which "is next to godliness." At all events, he holds and maintains, with some show of reason, that the connexion of "godliness," from the pulpit is sore let and hindered by the modern ministerial custom of eschewing the use of the razor. At the same time, as the English Independent—which has taken up the fudgels for the hirsute—says, it is a notorious fact, as far as the Dissenters are concerned, some of their most popular and successful preachers—Mr. Spurgeon, for example—do wear beards and mustaches, without any appreciable loss of articulative power, or any apparent detriment to the cause which they seek to advance. Besides, does Mr. Binney intend to maintain that Saint Peter—beside whose reconied preaching exploits the best of modern pupil orators must like their diminished heads—was a beardless man, or that the "seventy," when they were dismissed "on circuit"—as the Wesleyans would phrase it—carried shaving apparatus about their scantily furnished persons? The whole *consensus* of tradition is against the apostle of the razor, and it will try his mettle to the utmost to upset antique precedents, when those precedents are in harmony with the balance of modern ministerial opinion.

MORTALITY AMONG INFANTS.

Proposition to Diminish Waste of Life

Viewed from a commercial standpoint, infants are valuable. Those who eventually grow up into men and women are so many persons added to the population of the country. To allow them to die, from the practical point of view adopted by Gradgrind, the statistician, is much waste of good material. And yet nearly forty per cent. of the total deaths of all ages are those of infants under five years. Now, a proposition is made by a Washington physician to diminish this waste, and that is, to establish in the rural districts, or among the mountains, "free parks, where hundreds of lives might be saved from the annual ravages of cholera infantum, and the decimation of the heated term of summer." A New York paper supports this idea. It says:

"Scattered all along the Atlantic seaboard, within easy reach by steamboat or rail, are the beautiful and verdant spurs and valleys of the Blue Ridge and Alleghany Mountains, which offer just such retreats as are needed. No expense is spared to preserve the shattered constitutions of adult invalids and to secure them every comfort of art; and certainly, in a merely economic point of view, the interests of humanity and civilization demand equal provision for the infant classes of society. Every effort should be made to reduce the waste of life to which they are subject, as, in the lowest view of the case, it is a loss which no society can afford to sustain."

THE HASSLER EXPEDITION.

Practical Result Summed Up by Agassiz.

The practical result of the Hassler expedition was summed up by Professor Agassiz in his speech before the California Academy of Sciences last week:

During the 269 days of the voyage we packed and sent home 243 boxes and barrels of specimens—nearly a barrel a day—the contents of each one of which would fill a handsome case, such a quantity that the trustees of the college would be obliged to put up additional buildings for their accommodation. It would be tedious to enter into details, but I may mention that the collection of specimens of fishes amount to over 20,000, and the specimens of various kinds in all over 100,000. They were not preserved in the old fashioned way, dried and rendered nearly useless, but put in alcohol, over 3,000 gallons being used for the purpose. Thus preserved, the specimens may be dissected and analyzed with facility, and the collection will afford materials for years to come. We shall be able to contribute materially to the resources of scientists elsewhere, in fact no complete investigation can be made in Europe or elsewhere without the aid of specimens from America, while we are in a position to be independent, and can at last not only stand on our own legs, but help also to sustain those to whom we have been accustomed to look for support.

BIT OF SOCIAL HISTORY.

How Stanley, the Discoverer of Livingstone, Became Enamored of an Omaha Actress.

[From the Omaha Dispatch, September 4.]

Omaha is not a stranger to the newspaper correspondents who have recently created a sensation in the world. Julius Chambers, of the New York *Tribune*, who paid physicians to swear him into the Bloomingdale Insane asylum, in order that he might give outsiders an understanding of how things were conducted in that great retreat for mental unfortunates, was in Omaha this summer, and wrote several interesting letters to the paper on which he was employed.

And then there is Stanley, whom the telegraph this morning informs us has received at the hands of Queen Victoria a gold snuff box as a mark of royal gratitude for his discovery of Dr. Livingstone. While the bewitching little actress, Annie Ward, was at the height of her popular favor with Omaha theatre goers, Stanley arrived. He became so enamored of the light haired vixen that he offered a certain lawyer a fifty dollar note if he would intercede in his behalf and induce Miss Ward to become Mrs. Stanley. The lawyer declined; but nothing daunted, Stanley pressed his suit. It is unnecessary to say that Stanley had rivals, for it is well known that half the young men in Omaha were crazy about Annie Ward. And what dupes she did make of them! To buy expensive bouquets they would disappoint their landlady Saturday nights and send their tailor's children to bed supperless. Well, Stanley failed. Annie refused him. She might have gone further and fared worse. But she didn't know then that the dapper little chap was designed to make for himself a name and fame that no other newspaper correspondent should possess. As Tennyson puts it, she didn't

"Dip into the future as far as human eye could see,
And see the wonders of the world, and all the wonders that could be."

A QUEER COUPLE.

A Chinaman Marries a White Woman.

In St. Louis, there dwell, in apparent contentment and happiness, a queerly matched couple. The husband is a Chinaman, the wife an American woman, and the pair were married in that city, by Justice Walther, about nine weeks ago. They are now running a laundry, and from the woman's story are doing well. A short time ago, the woman, then a widow and named Margaret Compton, was lying sick at her house, on Washington avenue, where she was attended by a number of friends, and among them Joseph Son, the celestial. As she became convalescent, Son became attentive, and urged her to marry him. She was alone in the world, he said, and he was well enough off to take care of her. She at first declined, on the ground that she found difficulty in understanding what he said, but at last, listening with more gratified attention to his importunities, she consented to become his wife. Since her marriage she has lived happily, she says, and has learned to understand her husband and his way of conveying his ideas. Mrs. Son was born in Madison county, Missouri, and is now thirty-three years old. Son is forty-five years old, and has been in this country about three years.—*St. Louis Globe.*

A VALUABLE RECORD.

The Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

A curious document relating to the massacre of St. Bartholomew is, says *La France*, about to be published. It is the journal of a German student, J. W. de Betzheim, who happened to be at Orleans at the time of the massacre, and who, in simple language and with minute decision, has recorded his recollections of the frightful scenes that occurred on that day. Botzheim was not only an actual witness of the massacres, but he narrowly escaped death himself on several occasions. The record of his experiences, which was lately discovered in Germany, occupies not fewer than sixty-one pages. It is in Latin, certain words and certain characteristic phrases are, however, found here and there recorded in French. The manuscript discovered is unfortunately not the original, but a copy very difficult to decipher, on account of the numerous abbreviations. The Latin is rather ungrammatical, and the spelling very defective.

A "Corner" in Wives.

"Corners" are not confined to stock brokers or grain dealers. The Zulus of South Africa do not need a missionary to teach them to be shrewd. Though a strong and robust people, they have a decided weakness for womankind. They have as many wives as they have means to purchase, and unlike many in civilized countries, they buy not with gold, or houses, or estates, but with cows. Twenty, thirty, forty or a hundred cows are given for a wife, according as the girl is young and beautiful or otherwise. One bold Zulu operator with capital once bought up all the young and desirable girls in the market of the whole region and compelled all who wanted to buy to pay him most exorbitant prices for wives. Of course there was much distress, and this disastrous state of things attracted the attention of their government, and the recurrence of it was prevented by a law which fixes the legal price of a wife to be only ten cows. No man can collect more that this by law. He may receive less if he will, but he can force no one to pay more than ten. Thus Zulu law stands as a friend to fairness and equity.

WE may have to consign to the hospital for discarded metaphors the almost universally employed one of the car of Juggernaut. No school at present is without it; no newspaper but occasionally has it in its columns. Even John C. Abbott can with the greatest difficulty describe Napoleon the Great and omit it; and it can be made more generally useful than probably any other metaphor in the English language. In the columns of the London *Times* suddenly appeared some time ago, a correspondent who had resided many years ago in India, and who wrote that human sacrifices were not offered to this idol at the annual festival, as commonly believed. Such a thing as a fanatic throwing himself under the wheels of the advancing car, was unknown. This assertion has been widely copied. It has at last elicited a reply from a person who has had a long experience in Lower Bengal, and narrates several instances of self immolation. As in the English possessions such sacrifices would not be permitted, the deaths occurring from this cause he alleges are reported as accidental. In one case cited, the priests had locked the car wheels, and the people tried for three days in vain to drag the ponderous structure. The wheels of course refused to revolve, and but little progress could be made. At last it was reported that a human life was required to inaugurate the festival. A man was crushed the next day, and the car moved.

A CURIOUS case has arisen at Dalkeith, Scotland, respecting an asserted marriage. A man named Ross and a woman named Lawless, whom he called his wife, having registered their children as legitimate, had charges of false registry preferred against them upon the ground that they were not lawfully married. The accused, on the other hand, insist that they always considered themselves as legally man and wife. It appears that in 1867 they left Dalkeith for Galashiels to get married, but not having sufficient money to pay a minister, they each took a handful of meal, placed a basin between them, and knelt down facing each other. Both then placed their handfuls of meal in the basin and mixed it, in token that they would not sever until "death did them part;" then, swearing to this effect upon a Bible, they rose up and declared themselves man and wife. After the performance they returned to Dalkeith, where they have since lived together. It is not known how the law decided in this case, but considering upon what very slender grounds other couples have often been thought legally united in Scotland in the bonds of holy matrimony, there are those who think that Mr. and Mrs. Ross took an unnecessary amount of trouble to make the knot secure between them.

THE citizens of New York have long been complaining of the milk served to them by the middlemen, who buy from the farmers and retail to city customers. By the time the yard gate of the latter is reached, the fluid that left Orange county fresh from the cow becomes a little of chalk, a little of salt, a great deal of water and a very small proportion of milk. The New Yorkers, who are a long suffering race, and generally take what they can get in the way of provisions and table supplies, and are thankful, nevertheless have been mildly remonstrating that, if their feelings were entitled to any consideration, they did not wish to use in their tea and coffee, or feed their children upon, such a mixture. They objected. They did not consider it healthy. So a milk producers' convention—which is not a gathering of cows, as might be supposed, but of dairy farmers—is to meet in New York on the 24th of this month, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. These farmers propose to dispense with the services of middlemen, and to deliver the milk direct to customers.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 62 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinsey, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Fellmahn, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schwartz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
307 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.
M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood St.
1872. FALL TRADE, 1872.
IN
HATS, CAPS,
AND
FURS,
The Largest and Most Complete Stock Ever Brought to this City
NOW OPEN AND FOR SALE AT
131 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.
M'CORD & CO.
sep9:21S-NWF

THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street.

JULY AND AUGUST STYLES.
STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER
HATS,
Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST OPENED
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
A LARGE STOCK OF NEW
DRESS GOODS,
Brocaded Poplins,
Striped Repp Poplins,
Colored Striped Poplins,
Colored Broche Satines.

HOME NEWS.

Sheriff Fleming's Election Proclamation will be found on our third page. As there has been many changes made since last year I should be carefully read by all voters.

"Memorial Register."

We are requested to state that "the Memorial Register to Abraham Lincoln" will be placed at the Monongahela House during the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention, and all volunteers are requested to sign it.

Killed in a Coal Mine.

Coroner West, yesterday, held an inquest upon the remains of Joseph Bohm, at Armstrong's Mills, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Early on Saturday morning the deceased, who was a coal miner, went to work as usual, but on Saturday night did not return home. A search was instituted early yesterday morning, when his body was found in the coal mine, horribly crushed, with almost a ton of slate laying upon him. Deceased was twenty-four years of age, and leaves a wife but no children. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

The following is a report of the deaths that occurred in Allegheny during the week ending Sept. 14: Consumption, 5; Cholera Infantum, 7; Dropsy, 1; Dyptheria, 1; Diarrhœa, 3; Paralysis, 1; General Debility, 1; Heart Disease, 1; Congestion of Lungs, 1; Spotted Fever, 1; Brain Disease, 1; Neuralgia of heart, 1; Pyræmia, 1. White 24; Colored 1; Males 12; Females 13; Total 25. Of the above there were under one year of age 6; from 1 to 2, 2; from 2 to 5, 2; from 10 to 15, 1; from 20 to 30, 3; from 30 to 40, 3; from 40 to 50, 1; from 50 to 60, 3; from 60 to 70, 1, from 70 to 80, 1; from 80 to 90, 2.

Bargains in Dry Goods.

The bargains now being offered in dry goods at the popular house of McKee, Murphy & Co. is astonishing. The goods are all new and of the latest patterns. Their fall stock that arrived last week is now open for inspection. Our lady readers wanting anything in the dry goods line should not fail to give them a call. Those from a distance who will be in the city attending the grand convention should not fail to call at their store and buy a nice dress pattern to take home with them. Remember their number, 59 Market street, a few doors south of Fourth avenue.

Death from Heart Disease.

John Hill, a moulder employed at Harren & Co.'s foundry on Twenty-First street, while at work on Saturday morning dropped dead. Coroner [illegible] was called, and Dr. Astale was summoned, who gave it as his opinion that death was the result of heart disease, and a verdict to that effect was rendered. Deceased had seemed perfectly well but a few moments before his death and it is said that he had been training for a foot race which he was to run next Saturday. Deceased was twenty-nine years of age, of English birth, and had been in this country about eight years. He was a married man, but his wife did not live with him. He boarded with Mrs. Robinson, No. 33 Nineteenth sereet.

Opening of the Term.

The opening of the Winter Term at the Pittsburgh Female College, for the current year has been attended with unusual success. An evidence of the increasing popularity of the institution and of the prospects for the ensuing term, may be gleaned from the fact that in one day of the past week fifty boarding pupils entered—which is exclusive of the day pupils registered on the same day. The rooms are filling up rapidly and but few vacancies remain. The classes will all be arranged this week, and parents wishing to secure an entrance to the College for their daughters should be prompt in sending them or notifying President Pershing immediately of their intentions.

"Roundhead's" Reunion.

The members of the One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry ("Roundhead's") will meet in the Good Templar's Hall, Fourth avenue, between Market and Wood streets, at eleven o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, 17th instant, for organization and business. Will reconvene at the same hall at 8 P. M., when the annual address will be delivered by Boyd Crumrine, Esq., of Washington, Pa., to be followed by reading from the English Classics by Professor Evans of the High School, with other music and the distinguished guests. Song and music by the Regimental Band until eleven o'clock, when the members and invited guests will march to Library Hall, Penn avenue, where a sumptuous banquet will be served by J. B. Hubely & Co. Good Templar's hall will remain open during the day and evening as a rendezvous for the members as they arrive, and where they may invite and meet old comrades of other commands, and spend the time in reminiscences of the old days. The occasion promises to be one of our most interesting reunions. Gen. Burnside and other distinguished guests will be present.

DANIEL LEASURE,
J. W. MORRISON,
J. ATKINSON,
J. W. BARR,
W. L. DURANT,
J. LANGFITT,
J. F. CALDWELL,
R. D. HOLMES,
S. L. MONTGOMERY,
Resident Committee.

GREELEY MEETING AT ELIZABETH.

A "Grand Rally" Turns Out to be a "Grand Fizzle."

The "grand rally" of the Greeleyites at Elizabeth came off on Friday night. The band played a few jigs and collected a small crowd of boys. Mr. Patterson made the longest speech we ever heard to say nothing at all. While he talked a few Grant men loitered around, and we heard the offer of one dollar per head for each Greeley voter over twenty-five (outside of St. Cecelia S. C. Band) and there was no one to undertake to select the few voters from the crowd of boys.

It was a grand fizzle throughout. Not a "voice was heard" as some one stamped faintly on the portico of the hotel, trying to get up some applause. The effort was a decided failure, and the man who started the applause retired in disgust By actual count there were just twelve Greeley voters present. The brilliancy of the illumination was in keeping with the turnout of Greeley men, and consisted of two or four kerosene lamps. If the ground swell has started on its course it certainly has not yet reached Elizabeth.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Accidental Discharge of a Revolver—A Young Man Probably Fatally Injured.

On last Saturday evening an accident occurred at Wilkinsburg, which will in all probability result fatally. It seems that two young men named Thomas Whalen and John Walker were standing at the depot, waiting for a train to go to East Liberty. Walker had a revolver which he was showing to his companion, when suddenly it was discharged, and the contents of one of the chambers entered the abdomen of Whalen. Walker immediately cried out, "My God, John, you have shot me!" He then walked a short distance and sat down. Some men who were standing near him ran to his assistance, and he was carried into a house close by. Drs. Perchant and Metzar were summoned, and found that the ball had entered about the centre of the stomach.

The wounded man was afterwards removed to his home in the Twenty-first ward. His physicians are of the opinion that he can live but a short time. Shortly after being taken home he said that the shooting was purely accidental, and that he did not wish to make any information against Walker, and did not wish any of his friends to do so. Immediately after the accident Walker gave himself up to the authorities.

MATRIMONY EXTRAORDINARY.

A Sensation in Allegheny—The Union of a Couple aged Seventy-eight Years Each.

On last Thursday evening a very remarkable wedding took place in Allegheny, in which affair the bride was seventy-eight years of age, and the groom just *nine months younger*. The ceremonies were performed at the house of the "blushing bride," on Esplanade street, by Rev. J. W. Baker, a Methodist presiding elder. The affair passed off very quietly, there being but one witness besides the minister and his wife.

Abner Johnston, Esq., the groom, is a superannuated Methodist minister, and was married once on a previous occasion. He has four sons living, two of whom are also Methodist preachers. The youthful bride, Jane Ekart, has participated in two previous affairs of a similar nature to the one above mentioned. Her first experience in matters matrimonial was while at the early age of "sweet sixteen."

It has been intimated that the wedding took place on the sly, as the consent of the "cold folks" had not been obtained, but that report is doubted. The young couple will please accept our congratulations and best wishes for their welfare. May the journey of life together never be interrupted by matrimonial infelicities. Nothing can be more touching than the sight of a youthful couple starting hand in hand to fight the battles of life together, ever ready to assist each other over the rough and uneven places on the journey.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

The "Special Meeting" on Saturday a Failure.

A special meeting of City Councils was called Saturday afternoon to consider the Apportionment Ordinance, but there were not a sufficient number of members in either branch to form a quorum. In the

SELECT BRANCH,

at a quarter past two o'clock, the roll was called by Clerk Morrow, the following members answering:

Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, House, Hunter, Jones, Littell, McCarthy, McJune, McDonald, Marshall, Morrow, Montooth, Rafferty, Sealy, Shilpin, Smith, Wainwright and Zern.

The Clerk accordingly announced that as the number lacked seven of being a quorum no meeting could be held.

COMMON COUNCIL.

At the same hour Clerk McMaster called the roll, when the following members were found to be present: Messrs. Allen, Arthurs, Barr, Barber, Bindley, Carroll, Cohen, Dickson, Duff, D. L. Fleming, Fulton, Gazzam, Johns, Kohne, Moffitt, Joseph Moore, John Moore, W. B. Negley, Ramsey, Semple, Sims, Sneathen, Spreyer, Watson, Woolslayer, and Oliver, President.

The Clerk announced that there were yet seven members needed to make a quorum.

Mr. GAZZAM moved to adjourn until Monday, 23d inst.

President OLIVER stated that this will be the last day on which the Apportionment ordinance could be considered; if it was not passed then so as to give the Mayor time to issue his proclamation for the election of members of Council from the South Side, the consolidation of the South Side with the city would be a failure.

Councils accordingly adjourned to meet at the usual hour.

FIGHTING IN THE STREETS.

A Colored Club Attacked.

Rioting on Wylie Avenue—An Exciting Affray—One Man Seriously Injured—Three Collisions—Intense Excitement—The Story of the Fights.

The city was wild with excitement on Saturday night, and the excitement was but little abated yesterday, over a speck of war, a genuine street riot, which occurred on Wylie avenue, in the "Bull Run" district. The affair was but the culmination of the feverish feeling which seems to have been rising for several weeks past between the adherents of the marching clubs of the respective political parties,—a feeling which in certain quarters had several times been manifested, particularly in slight attacks upon the colored clubs,—attacks which though not in any way serious, served but to increase the fever, and at last resulted in the disturbance of Saturday evening, which proved a riot of considerable proportions.

There are many and conflicting reports of the trouble but from the mass we have gathered the following particulars which will give something of a connected statement of the affair, as reliable as anything can be outside of an official investigation.

MEETINGS IN PROGRESS.

Saturday night during the present campaign has been a favorite time for political meetings and the occasion has been carefully improved by both parties. In accordance with this plan, as usual each party held a meeting—the Republicans holding forth at the corner of Magee street and Fifth avenue extension, and the Democrats gathering at the corner of Cadman street and Wylie avenue. To give eclat to the occasion the marching clubs turned out, the Republican meeting being attended by the Eleventh Ward white and colored Grant and Wilson Clubs, and the Sixth and Seventh Ward Clubs. The Democracy were enlivened by the presence of the Fifth Ward Greeley and Brown organization.

The Republican white and colored clubs of the Eleventh Ward in coming to the Republican meeting, necessarily passed down Wylie avenue and through the Democratic meeting; the two clubs passing through created but a brief interruption, and were not disturbed. In like manner the Greeley and Brown club took the Republican meeting in their line of march and were not disturbed.

MARCHING HOME AGAIN.

About ten o'ciock the Republican meeting adjourned and the clubs started on their homeward march—the Eleventh ward white and colored clubs, under command of Captain J. S. Haymaker, escorting the Sixth and Seventh Ward clubs to their headquarters, and then continuing their march down Fifth avenue extension toward the Court House. In the meantime, it seems the Greeley and Brown club had been parading in the lower part of the city, and coming up Ross street on a double quick, when the Eleventh ward Republican clubs were passing the corner. The white club passed on undisturbed, but the leaders of the Greeley club struck the centre of the colored men's line, and few of them forcing their way through and attempting to break the ranks. The colored men, however, held on their course, and there was some confusion, but a serious collision was avoided, by a mutual compromise—the Greeley club turning into Fifth avenue, and the two clubs marching in parallel lines toward Wylie avenue. The distance being but a square was traveled in a moment and the heads of the two columns were turned into Wylie avenue when a general confusion occurred—the Democratic and Republican clubs, white and colored, being thrown into disorder and mixing promiscuously. There was an attempt on the part of the colored men to separate themselves from the others, and the effort was almost successful when

A PISTOL SHOT WAS FIRED,

and instantly a colored man was seen to drop. This was the signal for a general row and for a few minutes brick-bats and stones and other missles flew about quite lively, while the torch-bearers made vigorous use of their weapons. The Eleventh ward white Republican club had passed up the street a short distance, but the colored club was in the thick of the fray. At first, according to the statements of bystanders, they maintained order, but when the shower of missles came, the ranks were broken, half of the club retreating along Fifth avenue and the remainder marching up to their white friends. Captain Haymaker at once rallied his forces, and made a charge on the Greeley and Brown club, when an indiscriminate fight occurred continuing several minutes. Finally the Greeley men retreated back to Fifth avenue and made a stand in front of the Grierend Brewery, on Sandusky street, opposite the jail. The police now put in an appearance and began to make arrests, choosing the colored men for their purpose. Several of the colored men had been severely handled through the previously hurt, and it is said the police were taking up one of them when his comrades gathered around and insisted that he had not been fighting, and they demanded his release. The excitement ran high in the crowd, and another encounter was imminent, when Captain Haymaker, after considerable parleying, drew off his men and the police marched off with their prisoner—who, it subsequently appeared did not reach the lock-up.

The line was then re-formed, and the Republican clubs started up Wylie avenue toward home again. They went as far as high street, when

THE THIRD COLLISION

occurred, which proved to be the most serious of all. Just how the trouble originated at this point is a mooted question, the Democrats alleging that the colored Republicans were incited to wrath by the taunts of children standing on the side-walk, and the other side charging that they were again attacked by stones. However it occurred, the ranks of the colored men were fired into, and almost immediately a shower of stones came from the direction of Pofer's saloon—either from the saloon or from a vacant lot adjoining. The colored men at once made a charge on the establishment, and in a moment demolished the windows; their attention, they allege, was now attracted by a volley from the the neighborhood of the store of Messrs. Millingan, Hershberger & Co., and this also was charged upon and the windows smashed. The riot now became general, citizens and torchbearers being promiscuously engaged, shots being fired, and bricks, stones and sticks flying through the air as thick as birds in spring. The torch-sticks were also used vigorously, and many a participant in the melee has unpleasant recollections of the weight of one of these. The fight continued for several minutes, but finally all the ammunition had been exhausted, and there was a comparative calm. It was then ascertained that a man, whom all accounts agree to have been only a by-stander—John Lavelle by name—had been

SERIOUSLY, IF NOT FATALLY,

wounded. He was picked up, carried into a meat shop near at hand, and Dr. Donnelly summoned, who found that his skull had been crushed in behind the left ear, evidently by a club or bat. His condition was such that several of his friends at once summoned his wife and Father Grace. The poor woman, upon learning the fact of her husband's injury, fell unconscious when brought to him, was frantic with grief. The Dr. rendered all the surgical aid possible, and the man was then removed to his home, corner of Ross and Fourth streets, none having any hope of his recovery.

In the meantime, though the fight was over, the excitement had not abated. The news of the injury of one man spread through the crowd, and soon rumor had half a dozen men killed outright. There were several others who had been wounded, but their names we could not ascertain. None of them, however, were seriously injured.

After the brunt of the battle was over, the police appeared on the scene, and after doing what they could to calm the excitement took two of the

COLORED MEN IN CUSTODY

and marched them to the lockup, followed by an immense throng of people. The news of the riot spread almost with the quickness of a lightning flash over the principal part of the city, and the locality was visited by thousands of people; the clubs, however, by this time had left the field and were at their respective headquarters. The streets in the neighborhood of the scene were blocked with people until nearly midnight, and the excitement ran at the highest. It seems a marvel that order, under the circumstances, was preserved.

The Mayor, about a half an hour after the trouble, arrived on the scene, and aided in calming the excitement. Subsequently he appeared at the lockup and released on bail the two men who had been arrested.

Capt. Haymaker after he had marched his company home appeared at the Mayor's office, when he was placed under arrest on a charge of disorderly conduct, but was subsequently released by the Mayor on leaving a deposit of $30 for his appearance. A hearing in the case was fixed for Monday afternoon.

THE TALK IN THE STREETS.

Such as near as we could gather are the main particulars of the affair, which was the topic of discussion in the streets all day yesterday. The feeling during the day ran almost as high as on Saturday evening, and it was exceedingly difficult to obtain anything like a connected statement of the affair, though we interviewed many who professed to have been eye witnesses of it throughout. So far as we could ascertain however, our statement embodies the facts and we leave our readers to make their own conclusions.

The excitement in the "Bull Run" district was particularly high during the day, and was in no way calmed by the presence of hundreds of curiosity seekers, who thronged the locality on a tour of inspection of the "ruins." The evidence of the fight was very palpable in the general dilapidated appearance of the buildings that had been charged upon. It was currently reported that the "Bull Runners" were freely threatening what would come to pass in case the colored clubs appeared in the district again, but it is probable they have had enough, and that the attack will not be repeated.

CONDITION OF LAVELLE.

The wounded man Savelle continued unconscious throughout yesterday. In the evening Dr. Donnelly trepanned the skull removing several pieces of the bone; subsequently the man recovered consciousness and the physician now has hopes of his recovery.

ANOTHER STORY.

Among the conflicting reports, as we have said, it was almost impossible to get at a clear statement. We were, however, called upon by Mr. Milligan, whose store was attacked, and in justice to him we make room for his statement. He alleges that his store was closed, and that there was no one in or upon his premises. He stood near by, and saw no missile thrown or provocation used from his direction, except that a number of children barraded for Greeley. Mr. Harry Darlington concurs with Mr. Milligan in saying that at Powers' saloon, across the street, the building had been closed, and that Mr. Powers came to his front door to look at the passing procession, and was assailed by a colored man, who grabbed him by his shirt bosom, and held him while others searched the house for some alleged offended. They found none, and left the house, when he was released, but the saloon was sacked.

Such are some of the conflicting reports. The exact truth, however, perhaps will not be known until the investigation this afternoon, the facts of which we will lay before our readers.

Evergreen Wreathing, of first quality, for sale by John R. & A. Murdoch, Florists, 112 Smithfield street.

BREVITIES.

....The Market Committee of Councils hold a meeting to-night.

....The Thirteenth Ward Invincibles turn out to-night in procession.

....The Second Ward Grant Club hold a meeting this evening to fill some vacancies among their officers

....We print elsewhere an interesting letter from Mexico from General Rosecrans to our townsman General Negley.

....Yesterday afternoon Thomas Hughes drove over a child on the Fourth Street Road. It was not very seriously injured.

....On Saturday morning a horse was found lying on Bluff street with its throat cut. Who committed the dark deed is not known.

....The Liberals held a meeting on Saturday night, at Ward's Hall, on Fifth Avenue. Speeches were delivered by Hon. Thomas Mellon and Dr. King.

....On Sunday night last, Lottie Branthoover committed suicide at Parker's Landing by jumping from the ferry into the river. She was about twenty years of age.

....In the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, Adam Staab filed a petition asking for a divorce from his wife, Caroline Staab, on the ground of desertion.

....The Erie *Republican* says the history of political meetings fails to record a fizzle of such magnificent proportions as was the Liberal meeting at that place on Wednesday.

....Prof. Krenshaw, who has lately retired from the Faculty of the High. School, was presented by class C, of '72-3, with a very handsome gold locket as a token of their esteem.

....The wooden pavement in front of the Monongahela House is being repaired. The proprietors have taken up the rotten blocks, and also those that are badly worn, and put new ones in their place.

....Mayor Blackmore made a speech to his policemen, last evening, at the Central Station, urging them to brush up their uniforms, and conduct themselves so as to make a favorable impression upon our visitors.

....Mr. Jacob Zettle, of Titusville, who met with severe internal injury a couple of weeks ago, by the falling of the floor of the German Reformed Church, at that place, died on Thursday evening, aged thirty-four years.

....On Saturday the District Court granted the injunction in the case of Anna M. Irwin's executors vs. the City of Pittsburgh, and ordered a further argument in the case of Wm. Robinson, Jr.'s, executors vs. E. Simpson et al.

....On Saturday a final order was made, granting a charter of incorporation for the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association of Pittsburgh. An application was filed by B. F. Kennedy, Esq., for a charter for the Concordia Building and Loan Association.

....John Crosby, of the Soho, and Edward O'Hara, of the Max Moorhead boat clubs, rowed a single scull race on the upper Monongahela course, on Sunday afternoon. The race was for $50 per side over a three mile course, and was won by Crosby in 25 minutes and 10 seconds.

....Companies A and B, of the Washington Infantry are actively preparing for their visit to New Castle on October 2d, where they are promised a grand time. A medal presented by Brig. Gen. Thos. A. Rowley to be competed for by the two companies will be shot for on the Pic-nic grounds.

....Last evening about eight o'clock a horse hitched to a buggy with a lady and a gentleman in it, came tearing down Sixth avenue, and in front of the GAZETTE office got completely out of the harness without doing any damage. The lady, in true soldier style, hung on to the buggy and escaped without any injury.

....An individual visiting in the upper portion of the county, reports that he could not find a single "Lib," and all the Greeleyites are those who were once shy Democrats, (the straights still undecided), he was informed by one man who has the opportunity of knowing, that in East Deer Grant will have a majority of 183 out of a vote of less than 200.

....The Republicans of Hoboken had a grand rally on Friday evening last. The meeting was called to order by J. McDonald, Esq., who nominated Mr. B. Beatty as Chairman, Messrs. Armstrong and Wilson as Vice Presidents, and R. Thursby, Esq., as Secretary. Messrs. G. B. Rogers, John McGrew, Sheriff Fleming, Postmaster Myler, J. McDonald and Mayor Callow made stirring speeches. Moorhead was shown up in his true colors by some of the speakers. The meeting adjourned at a late hour with three rousing cheers for the National, State and County tickets.

....The First ward, Allegheny, Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Marching Club were out on parade on Saturday evening, one hundred strong. The club numbers two hundred and ten members, and they will have nearly if not quite this number out in the Wednesday evening procession. They presented a fine appearance with their new uniforms, black caps and capes, with white collars, and marched with the precision of old veterans. Captain Batchelor has good reason to be proud of his really fine company. The Second and Fifth ward clubs were also out, and joined the First at the opening services of the Third ward wigwam. Allegheny is wide awake, and will do her full duty in October and November.

....Jno. Moffett, of Company D, First Virginia Regiment, in the three months service, while in that service captured at the battle of Phillipi, West Virginia, on the 24 of June, 1861, a flag of the enemy. The flag was found in her color company, and confided to the care of some person in the office of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, where it was exhibited for some time. The *Gazette* changed owners in 1866, and the present proprietors have no knowledge of the flag.

As it was a very interesting trophy of the valor of Corporal Moffett and squad, and mementoo of a sanguinary engagement with the enemy, it is desired to produce it at the Soldiers' Convention. If any person knows of its whereabouts, we will thank them to leave word at this office, so that Mr. Moffett may reproduce it on the coming occasion of the soldiers' parade.

SHARPSBURG.

An Immense Mass Meeting—Large Outpouring of Enthusiastic Republicans.

The turn out of the Marching Club, with music, proceeded to the Sharpsburg bridge on Saturday evening, to escort the Hon. R. B. Carnahan to the stand in front of T. H. Gibson's house, which presented a very beautiful and striking appearance. All Sharpsburg was astir.

The meeting was called to order by H. F. Dunham, upon whose motion the following officers were elected:

President—T. H. Gibson.

Vice Presidents—L. W. Lewis, Hon. F. H. Collier, James Saint, Doctor G. R. B. Robinson, A. G. Neff, James I. Robinson, Col. John L. Loyed.

Secretaries—Doctor C. A. W. Redlich, A. W. Claney, R. M. Coyle, W. M. Ayres.

Mr. Gibson upon coming forward was greeted with great enthusiasm, and three hearty cheers. As the Zebra ambiguous party had claimed him, he rebuked them which had a counteracting effect upon the Zebra's party. He spoke as follows:

Gentlemen—I believe Grant to be everything which the President of the great republic should be. Grant who is emphatically in this contest, the representative of a good principle, that principle which constrains every citizen to look to the constitution maintained in all its purity and vigor, as the first and last duty of an American patriot. My friends and neighbors I thank you, for this cordial greeting, and beg to close by offering you a sentiment suggested by what I see around me. Ever true and faithful to those who are true and faithful to the Republican party. (Three hearty cheers then went up from the vast concourse present, making the the welkin ring for squares around.) Music by the band.

Mr. Gibson then introduced N. G. Ayers, Esq., who made inspiring remarks as to the prospects of our party in general, and spoke in a very eulogistic term of the candidates.

Mr. Gibson then with a few complimentary remarks, introduced the distinguished orator of the evening, the Hon. R. B. Carnahan, who was received with immense applause. The distinguished gentleman responded in an eloquent and argumentative speech, varying from one hour and a half to one hour and forty minutes in length. The whole scene was splitted from beginning to end.

The Glee Club made a good impression, as the singing was given with full effect. The audience showed its appreciation by enthusiastic applause.

Democracy here has ceased to have an independent existence.

Before the zebras stood Covode threatening of loud, warmsical, conspicuous in the ambiguous crowd, and when parting, left a loathsome stench behind.

NEW ORGANIZATION.

Formation of a New United Presbyterian Church in Allegheny City.

The exciting contest in the Second United Presbyterian Church, of Allegheny, in regard to the election of a pastor has resulted, as it was generally expected it would, in a split. The friends of Mr. Johnston, who was one of the candidates for pastor in that church, have taken steps to form a new organization, and there is not much doubt now but that the movement will be pushed forward, as those who have gone into it are determined that it shall be a success. At a meeting which was held on Friday night last, and which was very largely attended, the matter was thoroughly discussed, and after a free and friendly interchange of feeling, it was unanimously agreed to form a new organization, which will probably be denominated the Seventh United Presbyterian Church of Allegheny. A memorial was drawn up to be presented to the Presbytery, setting forth the reasons for withdrawing from the Second Church and the establishment of a new one; also, a subscription paper to raise funds for defraying the expenses of the same; both papers were signed by nearly every one present, and a very handsome sum was subscribed. It is expected that the new organization will start with a membership of one hundred and fifty and perhaps two hundred members, and, as already intimated, the friends of the movement are very sanguine of success. They go into it with the determination of making it what it should be—A live, vigorous church, one that will be an honor to the United Presbyterian body, and that will have an influence for good in the community in which it is to be located.

The meeting appointed a committee to secure a place for Divine worship temporarily, or until a permanent place can be secured; also to procure supplies until a pastor has been elected and installed.

There will be an adjourned meeting on Friday evening of this week in the Reformed Presbyterian Church (formerly Rev. McMillan's), on Sandusky, near Ohio street, to hear reports from committees, and to attend to such other business as may come up for consideration.

Two Grand Exhibitions.

The soldiers' and sailors' convention and parade this week promises to be one of the most successful demonstrations ever witnessed in this city, and the exhibition of clothing and furnishing goods for men, boys and children, at H. Sutmeyer, Bro. & Co.'s, is one without a parallel in the twin cities. Owing to their large purchases they can sell low, having themselves bought cheap. The bulk of their goods are put up by themselves, and are equal to custom work. A specialty in school suits for boys, made with a view of their durability. They now offer extra inducements in men, boys' and children's overcoats. Custom department under the most competent management, and furnishing department unexcelled. Take half an hour for an inspection of the establishment, No. 143 Federal street, Allegheny.

CONVENTION NOTES.

TITUSVILLE will send a delegation of eighty soldiers.

SPEAKER BLAIN'S father will arrive Tuesday with the Montana delegation.

GEN. JAMES A. EKIN is in the city, and is the guest of C. Hanson Love, Esq.

FIFTY delegates with their wives will arrive this afternoon from San Francisco.

A LOCOMOTIVE headlight will surmount each of the street arches now being constructed.

FORTY large flags were received yesterday from Philadelphia, to be used during the Convention.

A DELEGATION of two hundred with a glee club, will arrive at 3:30 this afternoon from Chicago.

THE Baltimore delegation of five hundred, accompanied by Senators Wilson and Cameron will arrive to-morrow.

ABOUT one hundred singers met at old City Hall on Saturday morning to rehearse several national airs to sing to-morrow.

IT is proposed to attach a sub-division of colored soldiers to the second division of the Third Corps in the daylight procession.

A POLE seventy feet in height has been raised in front of the Allegheney City Hall, and a handsome flag will be placed thereon to-morrow.

THE staff of Mayor Callow met at the rooms of the Allegheny Republican Club on Saturday night, and made arrangements for the procession on Wednesday night.

A DELEGATION of two hundred from Washington, accompanied by the marine band, left that city last evening and will arrive here at half past nine this morning.

MAJOR MONTOOTH received a telegram last evening, saying that General B. F. Butler would arrive in the city on Wednesday in time to address the Mass Convention at Friendship grove at 3 P. M.

THE Subsistence Committee wish very much to receive donations of bedding, knives and forks, and bread. It is to be hoped that the citizens will respond *to-day*. The articles may be left at old City Hall.

THE Second Ward Marching Club will meet to-night, to perfect their military organization, by electing officers to fill vacancies, and to complete their uniforms. Captain Gill promises to turn out over one hundred men at the great torchlight procession.

THE Committee on Music have obtained the good services of the South Side and Central Glee clubs for the grand convention chorus. They number each some thirty members, and are all experienced and cultured vocalists. They will prove a great feature on the occasion.

SOME TIME this afternoon a delegation will arrive from Lycoming county consisting of not less than one hundred and fifty veteran soldiers and sailors, accompanied by Kemp's brass band of Williamsport. The delegation will be under the charge of Col. James Corcoran. Chief Marshall, and will come on a special train.

THERE was but a single butcher in our markets who refused a donation to the Subsistence Committee when called upon on Saturday. Their contributions were not only large and generous, but were given so gracefully and good natured as to assure the recipients that their will accompanied the offerings. The butchers have shown a most worthy example of liberality except that one in Allegheny, whose name is being passed around in the committee.

DONATIONS of food for the Subsistence Committee should be sent in promptly this morning to City Hall, where a proper committee will be in attendance to receive them. It is earnestly hoped that food enough for five thousand persons for two days will be sent in. Sugar, coffee, tea, ice, hams, bread, meat, milk, butter, tongues, crackers, cheese, etc., will be most thankfully received. Do not all send in hams!

MAYOR COLLOW has appointed the following additional members of his staff for the day-light procession on Wednesday next: Hyde K. Sample, Col. Heber, Peter Carrol, John McDonald, James V. Sanderson, Adolph Eltetting, Charles Hartman, Jr., Armstrong, James E. Stevenson, George G. Rudisill, Col. J. F. Kramer, —— Herron, W. S. Huselton, M. D., Isaac Cuosuy. There was an attempt on the part of the colored men to separate themselves from the others, and the effort was almost successful when

A PISTOL SHOT WAS FIRED,

and instantly a colored man was seen to drop. This was the signal for a general row and for a few minutes brick-bats and stones and other missles flew about quite lively, while the torch-bearers made vigorous use of their weapons. The Eleventh ward white Republican club had passed up the street a short distance, but the colored club was in the thick of the fray. At first, according to the statements of bystanders, they maintained order, but when the shower of missles came, the ranks were broken, half of the club retreating along Fifth avenue and the remainder marching up to their white friends. Captain Haymaker at once rallied his forces, and made a charge on the Greeley and Brown club, when an indiscriminate fight occurred continuing several minutes. Finally the Greeley men retreated back to Fifth avenue and made a stand in front of the Grierend Brewery, on Sandusky street, opposite the jail. The police now put in an appearance and began to make arrests, choosing the colored men for their purpose. Several of the colored men had been severely handled through the previously hurt, and it is said the police were taking up one of them when his comrades gathered around and insisted that he had not been fighting, and they demanded his release. The excitement ran high in the crowd, and another encounter was imminent, when Captain Haymaker, after considerable parleying, drew off his men and the police marched off with their prisoner—who, it subsequently appeared did not reach the lock-up.

The line was then re-formed, and the Republican clubs started up Wylie avenue toward home again. They went as far as high street, when

THE THIRD COLLISION

occurred, which proved to be the most serious of all. Just how the trouble originated at this point is a mooted question, the Democrats alleging that the colored Republicans were incited to wrath by the taunts of children standing on the side-walk, and the other side charging that they were again attacked by stones. However it occurred, the ranks of the colored men were fired into, and almost immediately a shower of stones came from the direction of Pofer's saloon—either from the saloon or from a vacant lot adjoining. The colored men at once made a charge on the establishment, and in a moment demolished the windows; their attention, they allege, was now attracted by a volley from the the neighborhood of the store of Messrs. Millingan, Hershberger & Co., and this also was charged upon and the windows smashed. The riot now became general, citizens and torchbearers being promiscuously engaged, shots being fired, and bricks, stones and sticks flying through the air as thick as birds in spring. The torch-sticks were also used vigorously, and many a participant in the melee has unpleasant recollections of the weight of one of these. The fight continued for several minutes, but finally all the ammunition had been exhausted, and there was a comparative calm. It was then ascertained that a man, whom all accounts agree to have been only a by-stander—John Lavelle by name—had been

SERIOUSLY, IF NOT FATALLY,

wounded. He was picked up, carried into a meat shop near at hand, and Dr. Donnelly summoned, who found that his skull had been crushed in behind the left ear, evidently by a club or bat. His condition was such that several of his friends at once summoned his wife and Father Grace. The poor woman, upon learning the fact of her husband's injury, fell unconscious when brought to him, was frantic with grief. The Dr. rendered all the surgical aid possible, and the man was then removed to his home, corner of Ross and Fourth streets, none having any hope of his recovery.

In the meantime, though the fight was over, the excitement had not abated. The news of the injury of one man spread through the crowd, and soon rumor had half a dozen men killed outright. There were several others who had been wounded, but their names we could not ascertain. None of them, however, were seriously injured.

After the brunt of the battle was over, the police appeared on the scene, and after doing what they could to calm the excitement took two of the

COLORED MEN IN CUSTODY

and marched them to the lockup, followed by an immense throng of people. The news of the riot spread almost with the quickness of a lightning flash over the principal part of the city, and the locality was visited by thousands of people; the clubs, however, by this time had left the field and were at their respective headquarters. The streets in the neighborhood of the scene were blocked with people until nearly midnight, and the excitement ran at the highest. It seems a marvel that order, under the circumstances, was preserved.

The Mayor, about a half an hour after the trouble, arrived on the scene, and aided in calming the excitement. Subsequently he appeared at the lockup and released on bail the two men who had been arrested.

Capt. Haymaker after he had marched his company home appeared at the Mayor's office, when he was placed under arrest on a charge of disorderly conduct, but was subsequently released by the Mayor on leaving a deposit of $30 for his appearance. A hearing in the case was fixed for Monday afternoon.

THE TALK IN THE STREETS.

Such as near as we could gather are the main particulars of the affair, which was the topic of discussion in the streets all day yesterday. The feeling during the day ran almost as high as on Saturday evening, and it was exceedingly difficult to obtain anything like a connected statement of the affair, though we interviewed many who professed to have been eye witnesses of it throughout. So far as we could ascertain however, our statement embodies the facts and we leave our readers to make their own conclusions.

The excitement in the "Bull Run" district was particularly high during the day, and was in no way calmed by the presence of hundreds of curiosity seekers, who thronged the locality on a tour of inspection of the "ruins." The evidence of the fight was very palpable in the general dilapidated appearance of the buildings that had been charged upon. It was currently reported that the "Bull Runners" were freely threatening what would come to pass in case the colored clubs appeared in the district again, but it is probable they have had enough, and that the attack will not be repeated.

CONDITION OF LAVELLE.

The wounded man Savelle continued unconscious throughout yesterday. In the evening Dr. Donnelly trepanned the skull removing several pieces of the bone; subsequently the man recovered consciousness and the physician now has hopes of his recovery.

ANOTHER STORY.

Among the conflicting reports, as we have said, it was almost impossible to get at a clear statement. We were, however, called upon by Mr. Milligan, whose store was attacked, and in justice to him we make room for his statement. He alleges that his store was closed, and that there was no one in or upon his premises. He stood near by, and saw no missile thrown or provocation used from his direction, except that a number of children barraded for Greeley. Mr. Harry Darlington concurs with Mr. Milligan in saying that at Powers' saloon, across the street, the building had been closed, and that Mr. Powers came to his front door to look at the passing procession, and was assailed by a colored man, who grabbed him by his shirt bosom, and held him while others searched the house for some alleged offended. They found none, and left the house, when he was released, but the saloon was sacked.

Such are some of the conflicting reports. The exact truth, however, perhaps will not be known until the investigation this afternoon, the facts of which we will lay before our readers.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

In this Court on Saturday Judge Collier passed sentence in the following cases:

Sanford P. Henry, who was convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

Frank Bausman, who plead guilty to assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Mary Hamilton, who plead guilty to the larceny of a set of jewelry, was sentenced to the Work House for two months.

E. R. Williams, who entered a plea of *nole contendere* to a charge of Ugamy, was sent to the Work House for two years.

Michael Graham, a boy residing in the Second ward, Allegheny, who plead guilty to entering a building with intent to commit a felony, and also with robbing the money till of Kaufman's meat shop, on Arch street, Allegheny, was sent to the House of Refuge.

Edward Merriman, for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

William Young, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to the Work House for six months.

In the case of Peter Lorringer, who was convicted a few days ago for malicious mischief, Swartzwelden, Esq., made a motion for a new trial, and filed the following reasons:

First—After discovered testimony which no diligence of defendant could have availed him to produce at trial, by reason of the fact that one Foster did not divulge his knowledge of what Finn told him till after the trial.

Second—The error of the court in admitting conversations of Mrs. Hall, Finn, and Lorringer prior to the alleged homicide, and not in the presence of Duffield, deceased, and being in reference to the threats made against Mrs. Hall.

Third—Reference made by the District Attorney in his opening to former trials and their results.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Harry Fenton,	Ernest Neibach,
Thos. Hughes,	Fred. Jones,
Fletcher Calvert,	Nicholas Felix,
Robert Dickson,	Fred. Soues,
Wm. Campbell,	John Reagan,
Michael Coulton,	Geo. Bush,
John Myers

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,

WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,

CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

and

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Company's First Mortgage 6's at 90 and Interest.

Birmingham Market House First Mortgage 6's at par and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,

D. R. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,

M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,

JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,

J. H. BORLAND, R. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN..... $ 500,000.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... 1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. E. Schmertz, J. K. Ely,

Charles M. Cartwright, Thomas M. Carnegie,

George McGrew, Henry Dalmeyer,

L. Morganstern, Hon. John Scott,

Percy Kelly.

WM. E. SCHMERTZ, President.

WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

GEO. B. HILL....C. HANSON LOVE....JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, September 14, 1872.

The middle of September finds the local money market in a comparatively easy condition. The banks of the city were not anything like as much besieged to-day by anxious inquirers for loans as they were during the five preceding days of the week, and the let-up appeared to give eminent satisfaction to the managers of the banks, who were forced in some instances during the earlier part of the week, to decline applications from even some of those who they distinctly knew would be good and true men of business elsewhere. The softening down to-day had quite an exhilarating effect on business men, as a general thing, borrowers closed up the week's business with the comfortable feeling of having cleared off the past week's engagements with arrangements made to see them through the ensuing week. The fact that the bank statement, if not already will soon be called for, and also that the merchants who have been buying pretty liberally to supply themselves with a fall stock of goods, have "set or made arrangements for their payments, and now will be getting in returns for sales to country customers, gives promise that, from this time on till the second week in November, money will likely grow more plentiful, and loans will not be in so much demand as they have been during the last few days. The trade of the city is quite active, and daily growing more so. The business men of Pittsburgh are showing an enterprising spirit that betokens much good. The lethargy that enveloped the trade here for the giving way to a vitality that encourages the thought that this city in the way of progress is no longer going to lag behind the oldest cities of the Union, but, with a quick step, march to the front, assume and maintain an altogether position, and secure to it, in the way of wealth, science, influence and comfort that its many natural advantages entitle it to.

The real estate transfers this week foot up a total of $303,226.01, a very fair showing, owing to the fact that stamps will be unnecessary on deeds after the first of October next, many persons are holding back the completion of the transfers to save the item of taxation.

In local securities no sales of any importance have been reported. For M. & M. National Bank stock 71 was offered without finding sellers. There is but little change to notice in regard to the money matters of other cities. Below will be found the New York weekly bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$2,989,700
Specie, decrease	664,100
Legal tender, decrease	962,900
Deposits, decrease	4,070,200
Circulation, increase	17,500

The Baltimore *American* of Friday contains the following in regard to the recent failures in that city: The mercantile community were to-day much shocked and the course of business very materially interfered with by the announcement of the suspension of the well known dry goods merchant the firm, among whom was the great importing and shipping house of Messrs. Kirkland, Chase & Co. The cause of this wholesale suspension may be placed to losses in grocery articles, principally Coffee, with the business connections between the different firms. The failure of Messrs. Kirkland, Chase & Co. was proceeded by that of Messrs. Lazear Brothers, and was followed by that of Messrs. J. C. Bridges & Co., Messrs. Wm. Rayne & Co. and Messrs. A. G. Perry & Co., all of whom with the exception of Messrs. Perry were engaged in the lumber business, principally in cooperage stock. The last named were large wholesale dealers in groceries. The total of the liabilities of these firms is estimated at nearly three millions of dollars, but it is impossible to speak with certainty as to this, or of the ultimate result of the disaster, although it is generally believed that the suspension will be only temporary, and that the majority if not all of these houses will speedily resume business. The gentlemen composing these firms have personally and as merchants the respect of the entire community, and great sympathy is expressed for them in their present unfortunate position, for there is not a breath of suspicion has or it is believed can be cast upon any one of them. The firm of Kirkland, Chase & Co., it will be remembered by most of our merchants, were before compelled to suspend payment in 1860, when they compromised with their creditors for seventy-five cents on the dollar and resumed business. They were so successful, and (to their honor be it said) *paid in full every dollar* of their liabilities.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Friday says: It is now probable that the Chandler suits will be agitated before the courts. Numerous parties paid $50 each for the privilege of delivering 10,000 bu of oats to F. B. Chandler at the rate of 41c per bu, and had no mention made of the fact in the bankruptcy papers. They think it rather strange that these sums of money should go to swell the percentage to be paid to others, while they themselves not even the compliment of a mere mention. It is worth while to inquire what the criminal code has to say about such a questionable transaction as that involved in the put deals in connection with Chandler's failure. Diamond is still absent, and no one seems to know if his whereabouts. The holders of the $175,000 (worth) of claims against him are vitally interested, and it is whispered that they may offer a reward for his return, if only for the purpose of ascertaining what he knows about running corners for other people and shouldering the losses himself without an effort to pay them.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.
Bonds—1881	115¾
" 20—1862	113¾
" 1864	113¾
" 1865	112¾
" 1865 new	113¾
" 1867	113¾
" 1868	113¾
10-40's	112¾
Currency 6's	112¾
Gold	113¼

RAILWAYS

New York Central	99⅞
Erie	51⅜
Harlem	113¾
Reading	94¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	84½
Rock Island	110⅜
Wabash	72
Union Pacific	33½
Ohio & Mississippi	43⅜
Pacific Mail	71⅜
West Union Telegraph	71¼
Adams Express	99
U. S. Express	50

Messrs. Gilbaugh, Reed & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	88
Reading R. R.	56¾
Union R. R., New Jersey	126¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	36
Pittsburg City 6's	74½
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	93
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	94¾
Philadelphia & Erie	26

NEW YORK, September 14, 1872.

Money easy; closed at 3 to 4 on call. Gold strong all day, advancing at the close from 113 to 113¼. The rates paid for borrowing were 2 and 1-64 per cent. to flat, and for carrying 1 per cent. Clearings to-day $25,257,000. Sterling firm; 109 for long and 109 for short. The Treasury disbursed to-day $68,000. The Assistant Treasurer issued during the week $3,155,000 in legal tender certificates. Government bonds dull and steady; closed quiet. Stocks generally firm, though devoid of any special feature outside of Erie. The fluctuations in the general list were ¼ to ¾ per cent. Pacific Mail is the only stock advanced in the New York Central advanced ¾ on limited business. Erie was very active on wide fluctuations. The stock ranged from 49¾ to 52 cash, and from 49 to 51¾ regular, closing at 51¼ cash and 51⅜ regular. Stocks loaned at 2, and borrowed at ⅛ to ¼ for use, closing at 1-32.

GOVERNMENTS.—United States 6's, '81, 113½; do coupons, 113⅝; 5-20's, '62, 113⅛; do '64, 113⅜; do '65, 113½; do '65, new, 112¾; do '67, 113¾; do '68, 113¾; 10-40's, 107⅝; do, coupons, 107¾; Central Pacific bonds 112⅜; new 5 per cent. 110⅝.

Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, 16 Wall street, report the following exchanges at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Wabash	1,000	72	Pacific Mail	1,000	71¾
	1,000	72		1,000	71¾
	1,000	72		1,000	71¾
	1,000	72